CITY OF TORONTO

Municipal Handbook

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CITY OF TORONTO

1960

Municipal Handbook

COMPILED BY
C. EDGAR NORRIS
CITY CLERK

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1960

CITY HALL BUSINESS HOURS

Monday to Friday—8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Offices are closed all day Saturday

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN TORONTO, 1960

(a)	New Year's Day	January 1
(a)	Good Friday	April 15
(a)	Easter Monday	April 18
(a)	Victoria Day and Queen's Birthday	May 23
(a)	Dominion Day	July 1
(b)	Civic Holiday	August 1
(a)	Labour Day	September 5
(a)	Thanksgiving Day	October 10
(a)	Remembrance Day	November 11
(a)	Christmas Day	December 26
(a)	New Year's Day	January 2, 1961

(a) *Statutory holiday fixed by the Government of Canada.*

(b) *Public holiday proclaimed by the City Council.*

Daylight Saving Time 1960

Commences at 2 a.m., Sunday, April 24th, and Terminates at 2 a.m., Sunday, October 30th.

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE CALLS

Residents in Metropolitan Toronto may call **EM. 1-1111** for the following **Emergency Calls—**

FIRE POLICE AMBULANCE
CIVIL DEFENCE
HARBOUR POLICE (Life Saving Service)

FOREWORD

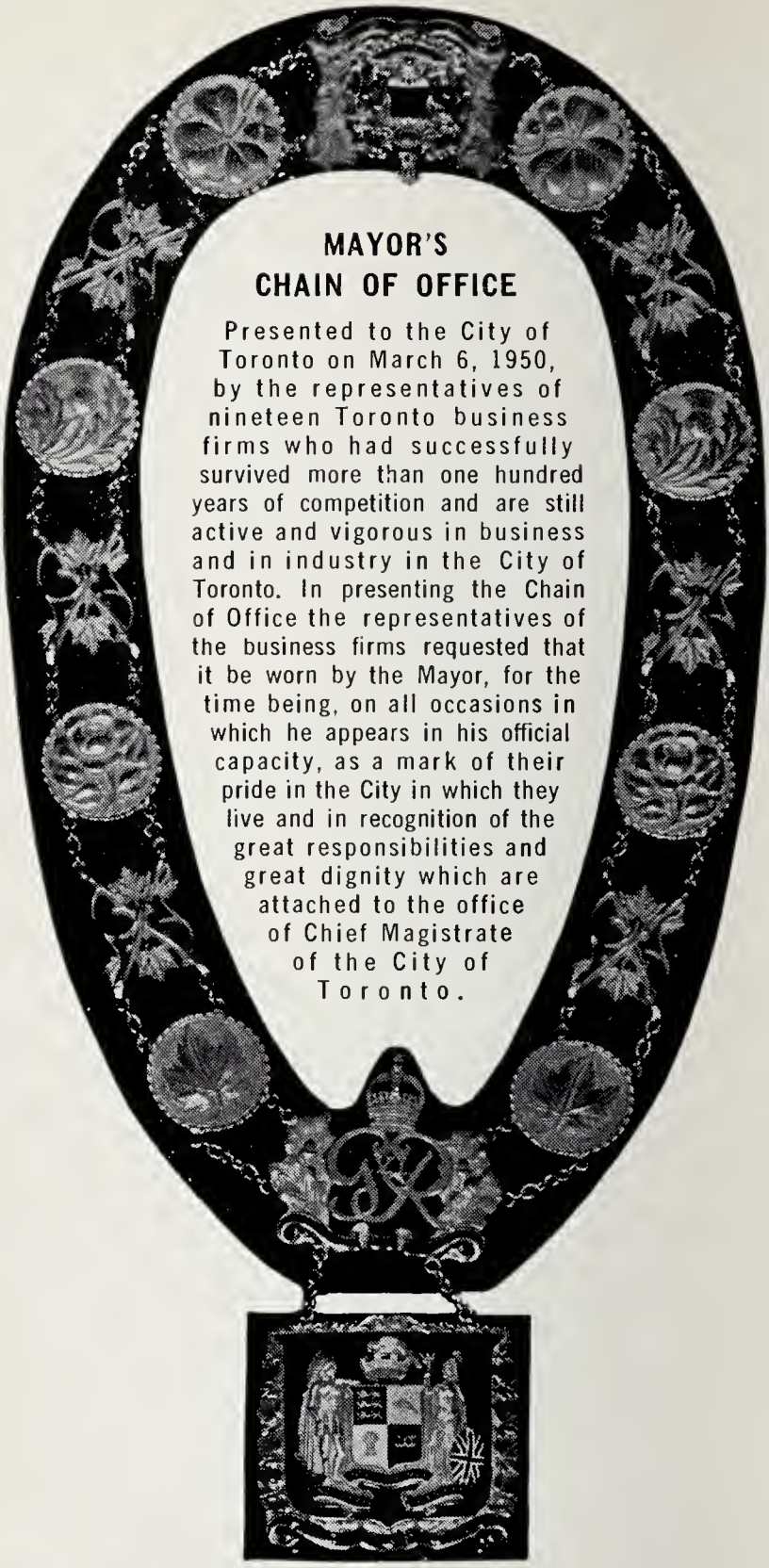
This Municipal Handbook is compiled annually under the direction of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto to furnish the citizens of Toronto, and others, with official information relative to the administration of the City. It is presented in the hope that its perusal may stimulate and encourage the citizens generally to take a greater interest in the communal life of their City and in good municipal government, which, in the last analysis, is the basis of sound democratic government.

For the convenience of readers a municipal directory containing the names of members of Council, committees, boards and commissions, heads of departments, Metropolitan Council and committees, etc., has been included on coloured paper at the back of the handbook.

A compilation of statistics on Toronto has been included on pages 279 to 291. Information pertaining to the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto may be found on pages 240 to 253 and 329 to 334.

C. EDGAR NORRIS,
City Clerk.

Toronto, May 31, 1960.



MAYOR'S CHAIN OF OFFICE

Presented to the City of Toronto on March 6, 1950, by the representatives of nineteen Toronto business firms who had successfully survived more than one hundred years of competition and are still active and vigorous in business and in industry in the City of Toronto. In presenting the Chain of Office the representatives of the business firms requested that it be worn by the Mayor, for the time being, on all occasions in which he appears in his official capacity, as a mark of their pride in the City in which they live and in recognition of the great responsibilities and great dignity which are attached to the office of Chief Magistrate of the City of Toronto.

Civic Welcome to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, City Hall, June 29, 1959. Mayor Nathan Phillips, Q.C., escorting Her Majesty to the platform.

THE MAYOR OF TORONTO
NATHAN PHILLIPS, Q.C.

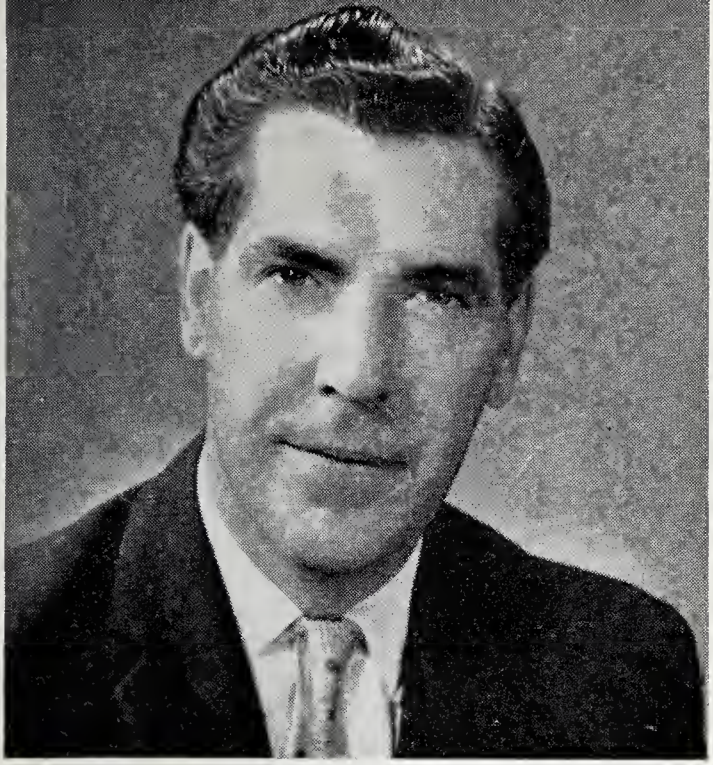
Mayor Nathan Phillips, Q.C., son of the late Jacob Joseph and Mary Phillips, of Cornwall, Ontario, was born in Brockville, Ontario, on November 7th, 1892. His maternal and paternal grand-parents immigrated to Canada almost a century ago, the former settling in the County of Glengarry, where the Mayor's mother was born, and the latter settling in Ottawa. He received his early education in the Cornwall Public School and Collegiate, and on his 16th birthday, he was articled as a student at law. In 1913, he graduated from Osgoode Hall as a Barrister-at-Law, and he has practised his profession in Toronto ever since. In 1929, he was created a King's Counsel. He was first elected to the Toronto City Council in 1924 as an Alderman for Ward 4, and served in that capacity for 28 consecutive years. In 1955 he was elected Mayor and re-elected in 1956. Again in the years 1957 and 1959 he was re-elected for two-year terms and is now serving his 6th year as Mayor and 34th year as a member of the Toronto City Council.

Mayor Phillips married Esther Lyons, daughter of the late Jacob H. and Amelia Lyons, in 1917, and they have two children, Madeline (Mrs. Arthur G. Brodey of Sarnia), and Howard A. Phillips, Q.C., of Toronto, and eight grandchildren. The latter are Michael Phillips Brodey, Jo-Ann Brodey, Gerald Lyons Brodey, John David Phillips, Linda Ruth Phillips, Jeffrey Mohr Phillips, James Grant Phillips and Lois Sandra Phillips.

Carouk

MRS. JEAN D. NEWMAN, B.A.
President of the Council and Vice-Chairman, Board of Control

WM. R. ALLEN, Controller



DONALD D. SUMMERVILLE, Controller

WILLIAM DENNISON, Controller

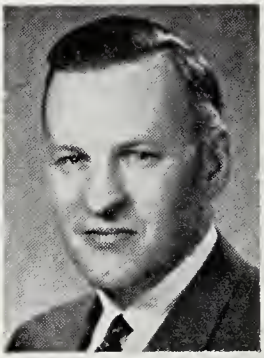
ALDERMEN

KENNETH
WATERS
Ward 1

FRED
BEAVIS
Ward 1

MRS. MAY
BIRCHARD
Ward 2

MRS. MARGARET
CAMPBELL, Q.C.
Ward 2



WILLIAM L.
ARCHER
Ward 3

CHARLES
TIDY
Ward 3

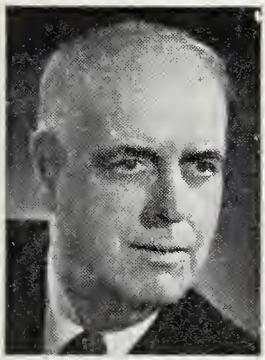
FRANCIS
CHAMBERS, Q.C.
Ward 4

HERBERT
ORLIFFE, Q.C.
Ward 4

PHILIP G.
GIVENS
Ward 5

ALDERMEN

HAROLD
MENZIES
Ward 5



W. FRANK
CLIFTON
Ward 6

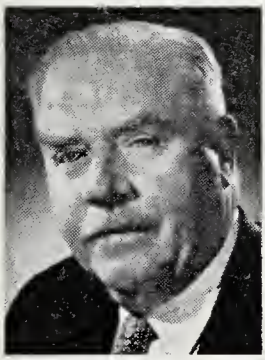
MRS. MAY
ROBINSON
Ward 6

WM. C.
DAVIDSON, Q.C.
Ward 7

MRS. MARY
TEMPLE
Ward 7

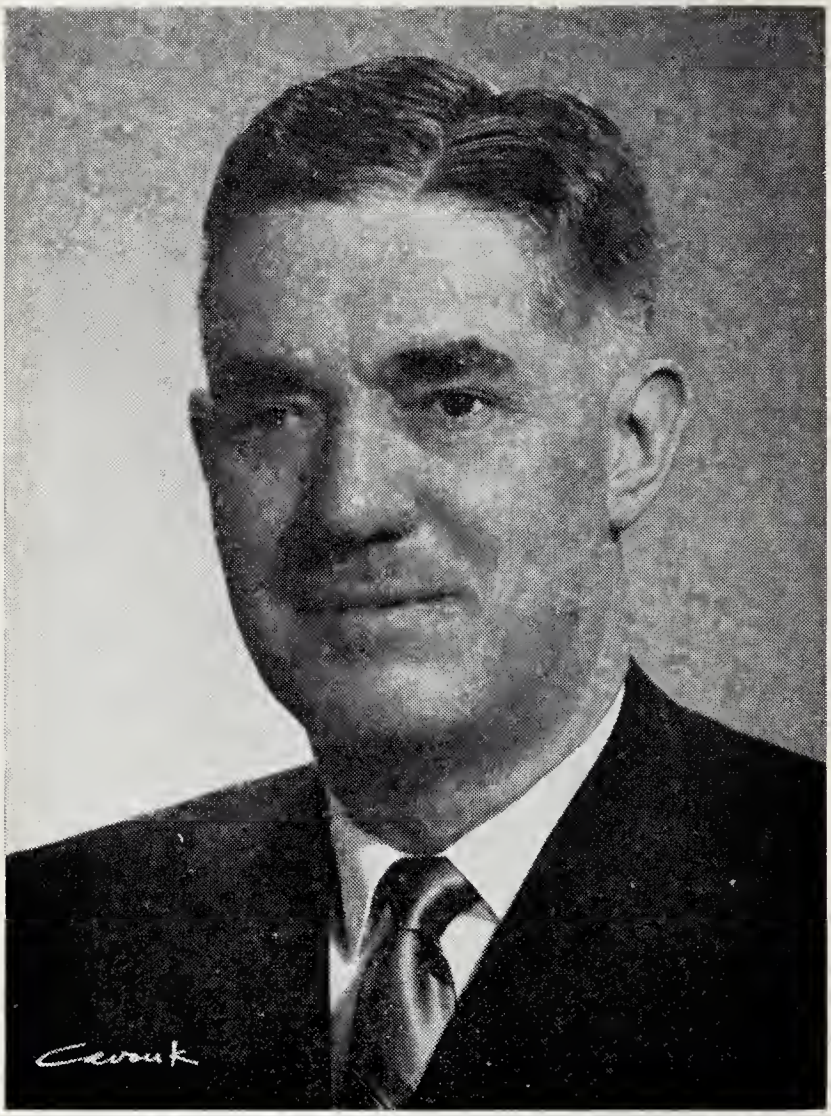
ALEX
HODGINS
Ward 8

ALBERT G.
CRANHAM
Ward 8



FRANK L.
NASH, Q.C.
Ward 9

KENNETH
OSTRANDER
Ward 9



C. EDGAR NORRIS

City Clerk

TORONTO IS A CHANGING CITY

Its planners call it, "The Changing City". And the great transition will continue in 1960 as civic government and private enterprise search for civic betterment . . . for new cultural outlets . . . for adequate dwellings and for elbow room to allow for expansion of the city's thriving commercial and industrial economy.

Change will come partly to conform with Toronto's role as the cultural heart of Metropolitan Toronto, partly to meet the new "cosmopolitan flavor" of Toronto.

The theme for 1960 will be CHANGE. And wherever one looks, one will find it.

He will find it on the Civic Square where plans are being rushed to completion for the construction of the new City Hall, the ultra-modern seat of government and the focal point of community activity.

City Council will approve these plans in 1960; tenders will be prepared and the day of the historic decision to proceed with physical work will have arrived.

This will touch off a chain reaction.

The University Avenue Armouries will be razed and Metropolitan Toronto will erect a new court house on the site.

Toronto is a Changing City—Continued

Stirred by government stimulation and private enterprise, the block on the south side of Queen Street, between Bay and York, will be redeveloped.

And after months of preparation, work will begin on the redevelopment of Moss Park.

Even more dramatic will be the changes on University Avenue resulting from the construction of the first stage of the east-west subway. As work proceeds, detours and temporary restrictions will make both the motorist and pedestrian aware of changes in the very heart of Toronto.

A few blocks away, at Yonge and Front Streets, the long-awaited O'Keefe Civic Centre will have been opened, giving Toronto one of the finest auditoria on the continent.

And while changes are actually being made, others will be in the planning stages.

A special committee will take a close look at the waterfront, earmarking areas for industry and for play. Another committee, made up of the community's top business leaders, will study redevelopment of the downtown area with a view to making it a better place in which to work and shop.

Toronto is a Changing City—Continued

This year is election year and because Toronto voters decided to extend the civic franchise to all citizens, 21 years of age and older, more persons this year will be qualified to mark ballots than ever before.

While Toronto looks forward with anticipation to 1960 and the years ahead, it also looks back with pride.

It looks back to 1959, a significant year because it was the city's 125th anniversary, enriched by the efforts of service clubs who, in co-operation with City Council, took part in a gala birthday dinner.

It looks back, too, to that June day when Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip stood on the bunting-draped platform outside City Hall and acknowledged the cheers of thousands of loyal subjects.

And it was in 1959 that the bulldozers and steamshovels bit into University Avenue, heralding the start of work on the east-west subway, the largest project ever undertaken by a Canadian municipality.

Projects started in 1959 and carried on in 1960 are not only symbols of change. They also represent the deep and abiding faith which Toronto holds in its future.

TORONTO'S NEW CITY HALL

Toronto's new City Hall and Civic Square moved closer to realization during 1959.

The now world-famous design was selected in April, 1958, as the winner of an international competition which attracted entries from 520 architects from 42 countries.

The winning design was that of Viljo Rewell of Helsinki, Finland, and his associates, Heikki Castren, Bengt Lundsten and Seppo Valjus.

In April, 1959, City Council signed an agreement with the architect and his Toronto associates, John B. Parkin and John C. Parkin, to carry out the architectural commission.

In November, 1959, the architects were authorized to proceed with the second stage of the project, including the preparation of working drawings and specifications to permit the calling of tenders early in 1961.

With its combination of striking building design and generous provision for landscaped open space, the new City Hall and Square is expected to spark the redevelopment of land on all its sides and become a focal point of civic pride and interest.

The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto will share with the City of Toronto as joint occupants of the new building.

← *Toronto's Proposed New City Hall*
Council Chamber Middle Centre

Toronto's New City Hall—Continued

Here are some architectural and statistical highlights of the project:

- The southern half of the 11-acre site is devoted to the Civic Square, which includes a pool reflecting both the old and new City Halls. From the Square there are two main entrances to the Hall: one, the public entrance into a large, round room where public business is transacted; and two, the ramped ceremonial entrance to the Council chamber. A three-storey podium covers the northern half of the site, containing the offices most generally used by the public, such as tax payment, City and County registry, land titles office, libraries, etc.

- The saucer-shaped Council chamber is planned to accommodate the Mayor or Chairman, distinguished guests, the Clerk, 30 elected representatives, 20 Department Heads and the Press. There will also be public seating for 310 persons and provision for televising. Surrounding the unit is a gallery from which a good view of the Square and surrounding buildings can be obtained.

Toronto's New City Hall—Continued

- The two curved towers accommodating the various City and Metropolitan Departments rise from the podium on either side of the Council Chamber. The west tower consists of 20 floors, rising to a height of 240 feet, and the east tower, 26 floors, 300 feet above the podium.

- Calculated cost of the project (1959) is $24,400,000, plus the architects' fee. Estimated time for construction: three and a half to four years, from the time building is started.

CENTENARY OF THE QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES OF CANADA

On 26th April, 1960, The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, one of Toronto's oldest and most famous Militia Regiments, celebrates its one hundredth birthday. There have been no breaks in the continuity; no history or battle honours have been acquired by perpetuating disbanded militia units. Thus the occasion is unique, not only in the history of Toronto, but of Canada.

The Queen's Own carries no colours, dresses modestly in rifle green and adheres strictly to rifle tradition. What is "rifle tradition"? In the language of philosophy it is the military "essence" separated from the military "accidents". To illustrate the "essence" it may be sufficient to note that rifle regiments were the first to encourage individual initiative as opposed to robot-like mass movement; were the

first to appreciate the value of concealment and dispersion, and were the first to apply generally the basic question, "What use is this in war?"

It is of no small significance that the connotation of "rifles" is indelibly associated with Canada. The general descriptive term for our early militia was "rifles". The rifle philosophy appeals equally well to English-Canadian and French-Canadian. The term is historical and cohesive; the survival value is there.

Merely existing for a hundred years does not make a regiment great. What makes it great is its record of service, both in peace and war; and the type of man to whom it appealed. From the beginning the history of Canada and the history of The Queen's Own Rifles have been closely linked. Whenever the call came, the greenjackets were there. On some occasions there was no fighting. The St. Alban's Raid, 1864, and the Red River Expedition, 1870, are examples. More often though blood was shed; witness the Fenian Raids, 1866; the North-West Rebellion, 1885; the South African War, 1899-1900; World War I, 1914-1918; and World War II, 1939-1945. No matter how the contribution is summed up—in casualties, in the number who served, in battalions raised, in

honours and awards—there is no regiment in Canada with a record remotely comparable to that of The Queen's Own.

Contributions to Toronto civic welfare started early. The regiment was called out in 1875 on the occasion of the Pilgrimage Riots; and in 1901 on the occasion of a strike on the street railway. On many occasions the medical section of The Queen's Own was used and when special constables were required the Chief Magistrate expedited the matter by swearing in a hundred or so riflemen. It should be remembered, too, that, in the days of old, the Church Parades, Inspections, Shooting Matches and Field Days were attended by thousands of citizens. The tie between the city and the regiment was very close.

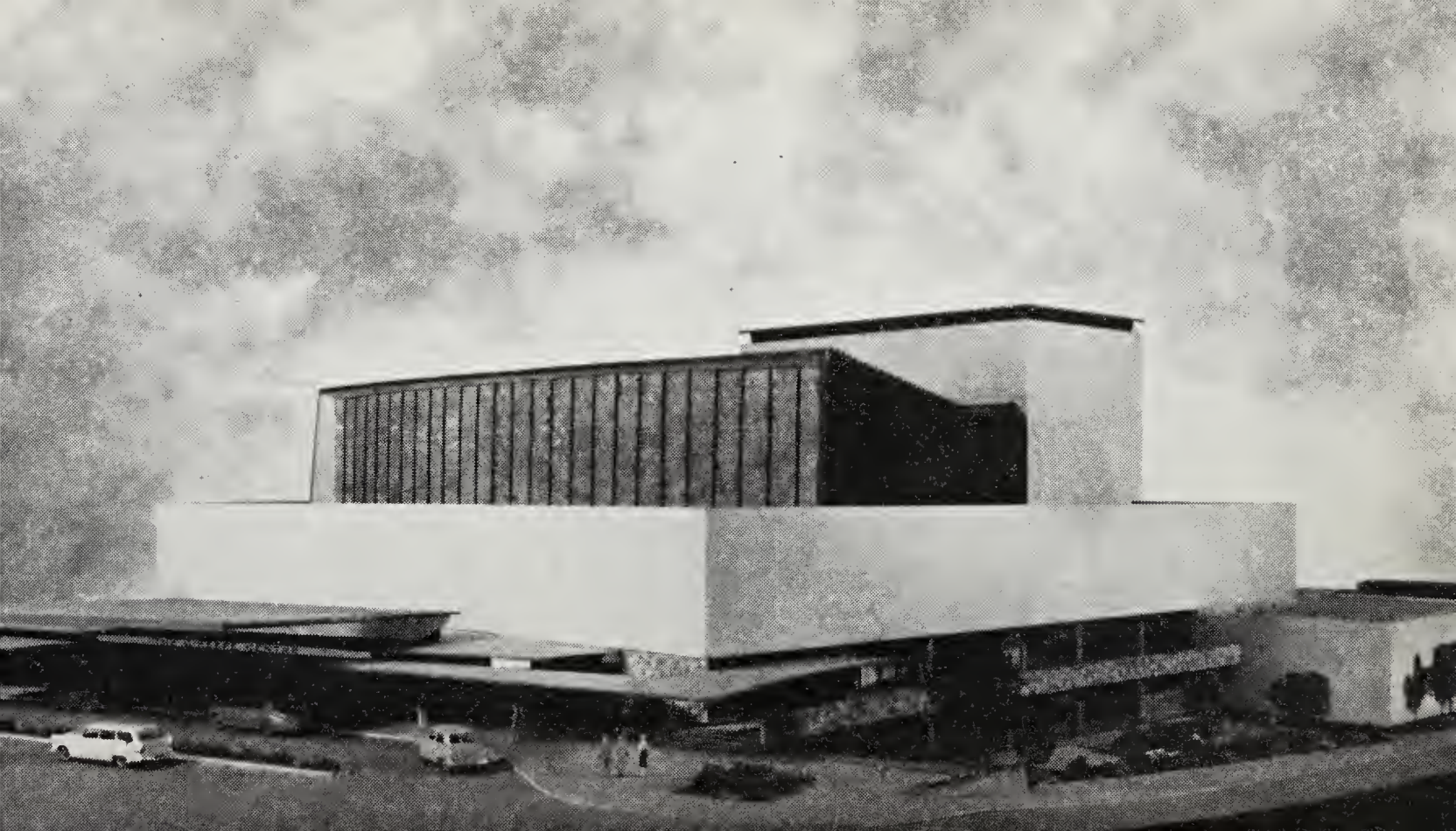
To list a fraction of the well known men who served would fill a book; but a representative sampling will make the point. The army is represented by Lt.-Gen. Sir W. D. Otter; the church by The Rt. Rev. F. H. Wilkinson, Bishop of Toronto; the judiciary by Sir William Mulock, Chief Justice of Ontario; the state by Governor-General Vincent Massey; finance by Sir Henry Pellatt; the university by Professor G. H. Needler —the list is unending.

Centenary of The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada—Continued

Today the regiment is represented by two battalions in the regular army, the reserve battalion in Toronto and the regimental depot at Calgary. Thus, stronger than ever and with a pardonable pride in past achievements, The Queen's Own looks confidently towards the future.

To celebrate this Centenary, Field Marshal Montgomery attended The Rifles Ball at the Royal York Hotel on April 29th. On the following day he proposed the toast to the Regiment at the 100th Anniversary Dinner, and on Sunday, May 1st took the Salute at the March Past following the Church Service at St. Paul's Church.

There was also a commemoration service at the Cenotaph in front of the City Hall at noon on the Anniversary date, April 26th.



THE O'KEEFE CENTRE FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

Toronto's newest landmark, the O'Keefe Centre, is a large entertainment centre rising at the corner of Front and Yonge Streets, equipped to house musical comedies, revues, ballet, opera, drama, symphony, jazz concerts. Scheduled to open in the Autumn of 1960, O'Keefe Centre is the result of five years of planning and construction, an answer to Toronto's need for an arts centre appropriate to a city of a million and a half population.

Following the tradition of the brewing industry —notably in Britain and Europe—of fostering the arts, the O'Keefe Brewing Company has built the O'Keefe Centre, a non-profit enterprise, at a cost of $12,000,000. Its conception is both practical and aesthetic. Functionally, it is situated at the core of downtown Toronto, close to the Union Station and the subway, near to the hotels and shopping centres, bounded on south, north and east by parking areas. Its design is unmistakably theatre, distinguished by an emphasis on line and colour which gives the structure a grace and lightness completely interpretive of its purpose.

Beyond the wide entrance is the main foyer running the width of the building and opening into spacious lounge areas which flank the

←*O'Keefe Centre — Corner Yonge and Front Streets*

auditorium on three levels. Dominating the main foyer is an 100-foot mural painted by Canadian artist, R. York Wilson, R.C.A., O.S.A., a panorama of the Seven Lively Arts through the ages.

The auditorium has a 1,000 seat balcony and a 2,200 seat main floor which is steeply raked. It is so designed that no patron is further than 124 feet from the stage. The house can be reduced to 1,100 seats by the drawing of an acoustic curtain in front of the balcony for more intimate productions.

Everything has been done for the enjoyment of the patron. The entire building is air-conditioned and the seats in the auditorium, which are patterned after the Royal Festival Hall, in London, England, provide the greatest possible comfort.

Stage floor area is 128 by 60 feet with a 60 by 30 foot proscenium which can be reduced to 36 by 18 feet. Extensive stage receiving area, stage office and service elevator flank the stage on one side; dressing rooms and rehearsal hall on the other.

The building has been constructed to exclude extraneous noises and provide the most favourable acoustic conditions. Sound reinforcement

systems are available whenever required. One of the unique features of the auditorium itself is the construction of the side walls consisting of sliding wood panels, which operate on a system of reflection and absorption. Their position controls the quality of sound through the range of a single human voice to a full orchestra.

A mechanically elevated orchestra pit has space for fifty musicians. When larger orchestras are required, the pit can be enlarged to accommodate an additional forty musicians on a level behind the orchestra pit and below the fore-stage. The orchestra pit also can be raised to form a twelve foot extension to the stage itself, or, at auditorium level, an extension of the auditorium, seating an extra 83 patrons. For orchestral performances on stage, a specially designed acoustic shell can be lowered into position on stage to project sound into the auditorium.

Backstage facilities provide a rehearsal hall built to stage scale, eight star dressing rooms and green room adjacent to the stage. Dressing rooms for 100 chorus members are situated one floor above stage level. Locker rooms and rehearsal rooms for orchestra members lie below stage level.

The most up to date lighting is being installed to service every type of production . . . drama, films, concerts, ballet, opera and television. Stage lighting can be pre-set for as many as ten scenes through automatic control.

Another unique aspect of the theatre is its equipment for radio and television broadcasting. Control and announcer rooms have been located in strategic places overlooking both stage and rehearsal areas.

These are but a few of the features of O'Keefe Centre, core of Toronto's entertainment life as the new City Hall will be the core of its political life. It is a mark of the coming of age of Canada's large metropolis that Mayor Nathan Phillips should acknowledge the O'Keefe Centre in these terms:—

> "The O'Keefe Centre will provide precisely the type of facility I have been calling for in Toronto. We have a population of many tastes, and all of them, I believe, want the best in entertainment and culture. Certainly, this structure with its many unique features will meet these requirements whether they be for musical hits or symphony, jazz or opera, drama or ballet. I thank Mr. E. P. Taylor and his associates for providing this public-spirited, practical and much needed facility for the people of Toronto".

GIFTS RECEIVED BY THE CORPORATION

The following is a list of gifts and bequests received by the Corporation. This includes parks and playgrounds, recreational facilities and equipment of a permanent nature, also funds received and held in trust by the Corporation for a specified purpose. In the case of the trust funds the annual earnings only are expended for the purpose indicated.

A list is also included of persons and organizations making an annual donation to the Corporation to provide trophies, prizes and gifts for children participating in the recreational program of the Department of Parks and Recreation.

In addition to the gifts listed, the Corporation receives from public spirited citizens from time to time donations for various other purposes.

Name of Donor and Gift	Year
John S. Howard	
High Park, 120 acres	1873
Ontario Industrial Loan	
Bellwoods Park, 4.12 acres	1882
Brown Memorial Fund	
For maintenance of memorial to the Honourable the late George Brown	1887
J. P. Clark	
Carlton Park, 1.37 acres	1891

Name of Donor and Gift	Year
Cathedral of St. Alban The Martyr St. Albans Square, .484 acres	1891
Volunteer Memorial Fund For maintenance of memorial to the memory of Volunteers who lost their lives in the Fenian Raid 1868	1903
Professor Goldwin Smith Grange Park, 5.86 acres	1910
South African Volunteer Monument Fund	1915
W. H. Cawthra Cawthra Playground, .47 acres	1922
David Moncur Moncur Memorial Park, .736 acres	1922
Toronto Manor Estates Ltd. Glebe Manor Square, .89 acres	1922
Mrs. Susie M. D. Massey Dentonia Park, 60 acres	1926
F. G. Osler Craigleigh Gardens, 11 acres	1926
J. D. O'Connell Picnic Fund To provide outings and Christmas gifts for city orphans	1927
College Heights Association Peter Pan Statue, Avenue Road Sq.	1928
H. H. Williams Fountain, Avenue Road Square	1929

Name of Donor and Gift	Year
Robert Burns Memorial Fund For maintenance of Robert Burns Memorial	1930
Henry C. Stevens Fund To provide seats in parks	1935
George H. Wallace Lawlor Ave. Playground, .42 acres	1937
Beaches Business Mens Association Memorial Fountain, Kew Gardens	1945
Wm. T. Harris Estate Woodgreen Park, 25.937 acres	1951
Beaches Lions Club Wading Pool, Kew Gardens	1953
Fred S. Orpen Wading Pool, Dufferin Park	1954
Beaches Lions Club Playground equipment, Kew Gardens	1954
Mrs. Madge Hogarth Wading Pool, Moss Park	1956
Kinsmen Club, East Toronto Playground equipment Moncur Playground	1956
Mrs. Miriam Nightingale Drinking Fountain, High Park	1957
Mrs. Madge Hogarth Wading Pool, Pape Avenue	1957

Name of Donor and Gift	Year
Beaches Lions Club Wading Pool, Woodbine Park	1958
James Nicholson Bequest For the purchase of park benches and seats	1959
C. F. Basil Tippet Wading Pool, Willowdale Park	1959
R. W. McClain Rosetta McClain Park, 4.5 acres	1959
City of Tokyo 2,000 Japanese Cherry Trees	1959
Ernest David Lott Ornamental drinking fountain	1960

List of persons and organizations making an annual donation to provide trophies, prizes and gifts for children participating in the recreational program of the Department of Parks and Recreation.

Canada Dry Ltd.
Canadian Legion, Branch 66
Fraternal Order of Eagles, Aerie No. 2311
Mr. Frank Dearlove
Kinsmen Club, Toronto Central
Kinsmen Club, West Toronto
Mr. Allan J. Lawrence, M.P.P.
Lions Club Central
Hon. Roland J. Michener, Q.C., M.P.
Mr. Earl W. Morris
Moss Park Old Boys
Parkdale Lions
Mr. Harry J. Price, M.P.P.
Mr. H. Stern
Regent Park Old Boys
Mr. George Taylor
Ward 2 Businessmen's Association
Hon. David J. Walker, Q.C., M.P.
Mr. B. Walton
Mr. George Wilson
Hon. John Yaremko, Q.C., M.P.P.

CITY OF TORONTO
AWARD OF MERIT

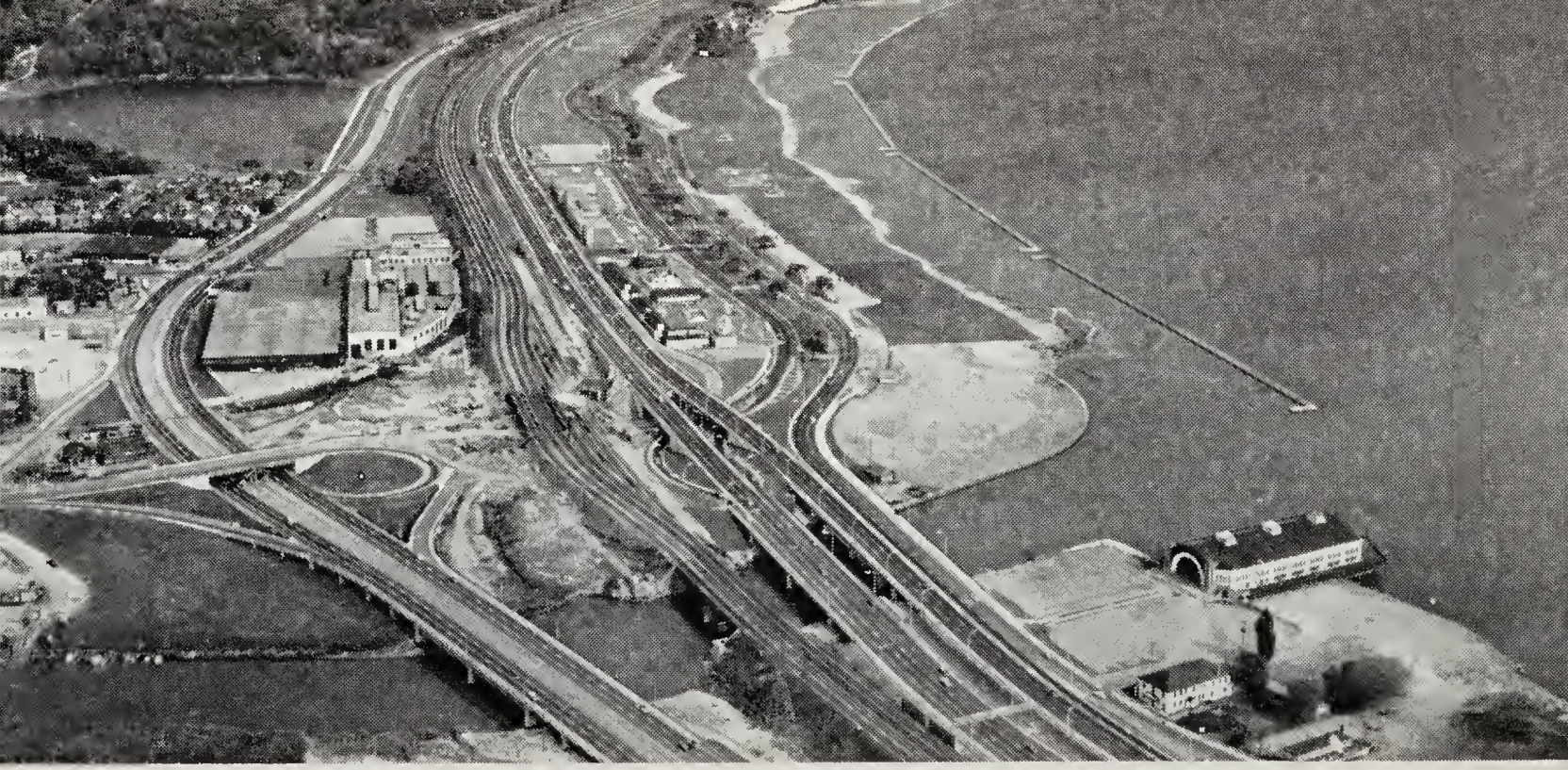
On September 10, 1956, City Council established a policy of presenting Awards of Merit, in the form of a suitably inscribed medallion to persons who have attained distinction and renown in various fields of endeavour and to carry out this policy, City Council appointed a Committee representing various interests including music, education, community, business, labour, sports and press.

In accordance with recommendations made by the Committee, Civic Awards of Merit have been presented by City Council to citizens for distinguished service as follows:

Year of Award	Name
1958	Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, P.C., C.H., Governor General of Canada
1958	Charles H. Best, C.B.E., M.A., M.D., D.Sc.
1958	Sigmund Samuel, LL.D.
1958	Hon. Sidney E. Smith, Q.C., M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., D.Litt., F.R.S.C.
1958	Healey Willan, Mus.D., LL.D., F.R.C.O.
1959	Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C., B.A.

Year of Award	Name
1959	Lady Flora McCrea Eaton, LL.D.
1959	Robert A. Laidlaw, LL.D.
1959	Harry Isaac Price
1959	Dr. Alexander Young Jackson
1959	Leonard W. Brockington, C.M.G., Q.C., LL.D., D.C.L.
1959	Hon. John Keiller Mackay, D.S.O., V.D., Q.C., LL.D., D.C.L., Lieutenant-Governor, Province of Ontario.
1959	Bessie Touzel
1959	Edwin John Pratt, C.M.G., M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.C., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D.
1959	Walter Lockhart Gordon, F.C.A.

Prior to the appointment of the Committee, Awards of Merit were presented to Miss Marilyn Bell and Mr. Clifford Lumsdon, for their achievements in marathon swimming.



Third from left — Frederick G. Gardiner Expressway leading to City from the west around Humber Bay.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT AND ELECTIONS

The Government of the City of Toronto is vested in a Municipal Council under the provisions of The Municipal Act passed by the Government of the Province of Ontario.

The Council is composed of the Mayor and four members of the Board of Control, elected by the voters at large, and eighteen Aldermen, elected from the nine wards into which the City is divided, two from each ward, making a total membership of 23.

Legislation enacted at the 1956 session of the Ontario Legislature provides that in the City of Toronto and the twelve area municipalities of Metropolitan Toronto, meetings of electors for the nomination of candidates for council and for any local board, any members of which are to be elected by ballot by the electors, shall be held in the year 1956 and in every second year thereafter on the second Monday preceding the first Monday in December, that election day shall be the first Monday in December and the polls shall be open between 10.00 o'clock a.m. and 8.00 o'clock p.m. It also provides that before the first day of November during the year in which the election is to be held that a by-law shall be passed naming the place or places and time or times at which the nomination meeting or meetings shall be held and that the members of council and of such local boards

shall hold office for a two-year term and until their successors are elected and the new council or board is organized.

The Council, as a whole, is the legislative body of the Municipality and carries on its work through the Board of Control and the following Standing Committees, viz.: Committee on Public Works, Committee on Buildings and Development, Committee on Parks and Exhibitions, and Committee on Public Welfare, Fire and Legislation.

The Board of Control is the executive body of Council and, as such, is responsible for the preparation of the annual estimates, the regulation and supervision of all matters relating to finances and expenditures, the consideration and revision of all by-laws and agreements that may be authorized by the Council; the supervision and control of all books, documents, vouchers and securities belonging to the Corporation; the renting or leasing of any property belonging to the Corporation; the preparation of specifications, calling for tenders and the awarding of all contracts for works, materials and supplies required by the Corporation; the nomination to Council of heads of departments in case of a vacancy; the carrying on of public works authorized by Council and the general administration of the affairs of the

City, except as to the Department of Education which is under the control of the Board of Education elected by the voters biennially (similar to Council, two members elected from each of the nine wards in the City).

The Council, without a two-thirds vote, cannot reverse or vary the action of the Board of Control in respect to tenders, when the effect of such vote would be to increase the cost of the work, or to award the contract to a tenderer other than the one to whom the Board has awarded it. The Municipal Act also provides that the Council shall not appropriate or expend any sum not provided for in the Estimates, or a supplementary Estimate approved and certified by the Board of Control without a two-thirds vote of Council. The Board of Control is vested with power to dismiss or suspend any Head of Department and forthwith report same to Council, and such official cannot be re-appointed or re-instated, without a two-thirds vote of Council. The Heads of Departments, under the provision of a by-law, have full power to dismiss, suspend or demote any subordinate officer, clerk or employee.

All reports of Committees are submitted first to the Board of Control, and then transmitted by that body to the City Council together with recommendations regarding any amendments as the Board may deem advisable.

The Local Board of Health is a statutory body and not a Committee of Council. It derives its authority under the provisions of The Public Health Act. By an amendment to the said Act in 1943 it is provided that, in a city having a population of 100,000 or over, according to the enumeration of the assessors for the last preceding year, the Council may by by-law provide that the local board shall consist of the Mayor, the Medical Officer of Health and five resident ratepayers, at least two of whom shall not be members of the Council, who shall be appointed annually by the Council at its first meeting in every year.

Pursuant to the foregoing statutory authority, City Council on January 10, 1944, passed By-law No. 16064, which provides that the Local Board of Health of the City of Toronto shall consist of the Mayor, the Medical Officer of Health and five resident ratepayers, at least two of whom shall not be members of the Council, who shall be appointed annually by the Council at its first meeting in every year. Three of the five resident ratepayers appointed by the City Council, this year, were elected representatives, namely, Alderman Menzies, chairman; Alderman Ostrander, and Alderman Tidy, the other two resident ratepayers appointed being Dr. E. A. Linell and Dr. C. C. Goldring.

The City Council, on December 10, 1945, on the recommendation of the Local Board of Health, approved of the establishment of a policy, that one of the five members to be appointed to the Local Board of Health by the City Council, shall be a nominee of the Academy of Medicine.

The function of the Board is to give direction to the enforcement of the provisions of The Public Health Act and regulations, and of all civic by-laws of health import.

INFORMATION RELATING TO MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

VOTERS' LISTS

The names of persons entitled to vote at Municipal Elections are entered on either the Municipal Voters' List compiled in accordance with the Voters' List Act, 1951, as amended, or on the Resident Voters' List prepared according to the Act providing for the extension of the Municipal Franchise.

Every person shall be entitled to be entered on the Municipal Voters' List who is,

(a) of the full age of 21 years;
(b) a British Subject by birth or naturalization;
(c) not disqualified under The Municipal Act or otherwise by law prohibited from voting, and

(d) rated or entitled to be rated for an amount of $400 on the last revised Assessment Roll of the City of Toronto, for land held in his or her own right as owner or tenant or who is the wife or husband of the person so rated or entitled to be rated for land as owner or tenant.

(To be rated as a tenant of a domestic establishment it is necessary to occupy two or more rooms in which the occupants usually sleep and prepare and serve meals.)

Every person shall be entitled to be entered on the Resident Voters' List who,

(a) is of the full age of 21 years on or before the 1st day of October in the year in which the Resident Voters' List is prepared;

(b) is a British Subject by birth or naturalization;

(c) has resided in the municipality for the last twelve months next preceding the 1st day of January of the year in which the Resident Voters' List is to be prepared;

(d) is not entitled to be entered on the Voters' List prepared under the Voters' List Act, 1951, and

(e) is not disqualified under any Act or otherwise prohibited by law from voting.

(Persons entered on the Resident's Voters' List are not entitled to vote for the Trustees to be elected to the School Boards.)

Municipal Elections—Continued

The City Clerk, pursuant to the Voters' List Act, causes to be inserted, once a week for three weeks in such daily newspapers published in the City as may be directed by the Judge, notice calling upon persons who are aware of errors or omissions in the Lists, or of any change by reason of death or removal of any person named therein, or of any person who has acquired the necessary qualifications as a voter since the return of final revision of the Assessment Roll for any Ward, to give notice of the same. The notice in the newspapers names a time and place at which the Judge will hold a Court for revising the Lists for the whole city.

The notice given in the newspapers about the first of October in each year, as to the posting of the Voters' Lists by the City Clerk, is the citizen's last and final opportunity to have his name added to the Voters' List. Fourteen days are allowed in which to examine the List and, if the same is not correct, to enter an appeal to have same corrected in accordance with the facts. It is the paramount duty of citizens to see that their name is included in the Voters' List, and also to exercise their municipal franchise on Election Day, as a means of furthering the good government of their particular municipality.

VOTING ON QUESTIONS AND BY-LAWS

The persons qualified to vote on a money by-law shall be those persons shown on the Voters' List as (1) owners; (2) tenants whose lease extends for the time for which the debt is to be created or in which the money to be raised by the proposed by-law is payable, or for at least twenty-one years, and who have by the lease covenanted to pay all municipal taxes in respect of the property, other than local improvement rates, provided they make and file with the City Clerk not later than the tenth day before the day appointed for taking the vote, a declaration under the Canada Evidence Act, so stating; (3) the nominee of a corporation assessed upon the last revised roll as owner or lessee of property provided the said corporation, not later than the tenth day before the time appointed for taking the vote, files with the Clerk an appointment in writing of a person to vote as its nominee and on its behalf.

In a city divided into wards, a voter shall be entitled to vote on a money by-law in each ward in which he has prescribed qualification, but shall not be entitled to vote more than once on any other by-law or on any question submitted to the electors, unless it is otherwise provided by the Act, by-law or other authority under which the vote is taken.

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED TO BE ELECTED AS A MEMBER OF CITY COUNCIL

Section 55 of The Municipal Act provides, in part, as follows:

(1) Every person shall be qualified to be elected a member of the council of a local municipality, who,—

(a) is a householder residing in the municipality, or is rated on the last revised assessment roll of the municipality for land held in his own right for an amount sufficient to entitle him to be entered on the voters' list and resides in or within five miles of the municipality or is the wife of a householder and who resides in or within five miles of the municipality;

(b) is entered on the last revised voters' list as qualified to vote at municipal elections;

(c) is a British Subject and has taken the oath of allegiance (Form 2A);

(d) is of the full age of twenty-one years, and

(e) is not disqualified under this or any other Act.

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED TO BE ELECTED A TRUSTEE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Any ratepayer entered on the last revised Assessment Roll as a Public School supporter for the City of Toronto or who is the husband or wife of a person assessed as actual owner or tenant of lands in the said City for an amount sufficient to entitle him or her to vote at municipal elections who is a British Subject and who resides in the municipality or within five miles of its boundaries and who is of the full age of twenty-one years and not disqualified may be elected a trustee of the Board of Education.

The Public Schools Act provides that for every ward into which an urban municipality is divided there shall be two trustees.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES BOARD OF EDUCATION

Every person named in the last revised voters' list as being entitled to vote at municipal elections shall be entitled to vote at the election for trustees, Board of Education for the City of Toronto, excepting persons who are assessed as supporters of separate schools and persons who are entered on such voters' list by reason of being the wife or husband of a person assessed as a supporter of separate schools.

Municipal Elections—Continued

In Toronto, the several meetings for the nomination of candidates for trustees, Board of Education, are held in each of the nine respective wards in the City at the same time and place as the meeting for the nomination of municipal candidates for the office of Alderman, and the elections are conducted in the same manner and at the same time as municipal elections.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION STATISTICS

Number entered on 1959 Voters' List

Owners	152,448
Tenants and Municipal Franchise Voters	185,097
Total Number Names on Voters' List	337,545

Percentage and No. of Electors Voting

Year	Per cent.	No.
1950	46.55	176,255
1951	46.79	177,371
1952	42.89	160,508
1953	35.11	127,881
1954	30.24	106,230
1955	35.45	122,087
1956	31.31	104,721
1957	29.6	98,308
1959-60	31.3	105,601

PERCENTAGE OF ELECTORS VOTING BY WARDS

Ward	1957	1959
	%	%
1	29	29.4
2	28	30.8
3	24.5	27.8
4	24.4	27.1
5	25.6	30.9
6	28.1	27.2
7	30.6	31.7
8	31.1	33.4
9	40.4	40.4
	29.6%	31.3%

MAYORS OF TORONTO

Note: From 1834 to 1858 and from 1867 to 1873, inclusive, the Mayor was chosen by Council from among its membership; and from 1859 to 1866, inclusive, and from 1874 onward, the Mayor was elected by general vote.

Mayors Chosen by Council

1834 William Lyon Mackenzie.
1835 Robert Baldwin Sullivan.

Mayors of Toronto—Continued

1836 Thomas D. Morrison.
1837 George Gurnett.
1838–1840 John Powell.
1841 George Munro.
1842–1844 Hon. Henry Sherwood.
1845–1847 William Henry Boulton.
1848–1850 George Gurnett.
1851–1853 John George Bowes.
1854 Joshua George Beard.
John Beverly Robinson, President.
1855 George William Allan.
1856 John Beverly Robinson.
1857 John Hutchinson.
1858 William Henry Boulton.
David Breckenridge Read.

Mayors Elected by General Vote

1859 Adam Wilson.
1860 Adam Wilson.
John Carr, President.
1861–1863 John George Bowes.
1864–1866 Francis H. Medcalf.

Mayors Chosen by Council

1867–1868 James E. Smith.
1869 Samuel Bickerton Harman.
1870 Samuel Bickerton Harman.
D'Arcy Boulton, President.
1871–1872 Joseph Sheard.
1873 Alexander Manning.

Mayors Elected by General Vote

1874 Francis H. Medcalf.

Mayors of Toronto—Continued

1875 { Francis H. Medcalf.
John Baxter, President.
1876 Angus Morrison.
1877 { Angus Morrison.
Patrick G. Close, President.
1878 Angus Morrison.
1879–1880 James Beaty, Jr.
1881–1882 William Barclay McMurrich.
1883–1884 Arthur Radcliffe Boswell.
1885 Alexander Manning.
1886–1887 William Holmes Howland.
1888 Edward Frederick Clarke.
1889 { Edward Frederick Clarke.
John McMillan, President.
1890–1891 Edward Frederick Clarke.
1892–1893 Robert John Fleming.
1894 Warring Kennedy.
1895 { Warring Kennedy.
John Shaw, President.
1896 Robert John Fleming.
1897 { Robert John Fleming.
John Shaw.
1898–1899 John Shaw.
1900 Ernest Albert Macdonald.
1901–1902 Oliver A. Howland.
1903–1905 Thomas Urquhart.
1906–1907 Emerson Coatsworth.
1908 Joseph Oliver.
1909 { Joseph Oliver.
John J. Ward, President.

Mayors of Toronto—Continued

1910 George Reginald Geary.
John J. Ward, President.
1911 George Reginald Geary.
Francis S. Spence, President.
1912 George Reginald Geary.
*Horatio C. Hocken.
Thomas L. Church, President.

*Appointed Mayor October 21, 1912, vice G. R. Geary, resigned.

1913–1914 Horatio C. Hocken.
1915–1921 Thomas Langton Church.
1922–1923 Charles Alfred Maguire.
1924 William W. Hiltz.
1925–1927 Thomas Foster.
1928 Samuel McBride.
Joseph Gibbons, President.
1929 Samuel McBride.
1930 Bert S. Wemp.
1931–1934 William J. Stewart.
J. Geo. Ramsden, President (1934)
1935 James Simpson.
Samuel McBride, President.
1936 Samuel McBride.
*William D. Robbins, President.

*Appointed Mayor November 14, 1936, vice Samuel McBride, deceased.

1937 William D. Robbins.
Ralph C. Day, President.
1938–1940 Ralph C. Day.
Wm. J. Wadsworth, President (1938).

Mayors of Toronto—Continued

1941–1944	Fred J. Conboy. Lewis Duncan, President (1943). Robert H. Saunders, President (1944).
1945–1948	Robert H. Saunders. David A. Balfour, President (1945). *Hiram E. McCallum, President (1946-1948). †Nathan Phillips (1948).

*Appointed Mayor February 23, 1948, vice Robert H. Saunders, resigned.

†Appointed President March 9, 1948, vice Hiram E. McCallum, appointed Mayor.

1949–1951	Hiram E. McCallum. John M. Innes, President.
1952–1954	Allan A. Lamport. *Leslie H. Saunders, President. †Ford G. Brand, President.

*Appointed Mayor June 28, 1954, vice Allan A. Lamport, resigned.

†Appointed President June 28, 1954, vice Leslie H. Saunders, appointed Mayor.

1955–1960	Nathan Phillips, Q.C. Ford G. Brand, President (1955-1956). Mrs. Jean D. Newman, B.A., President (1957-1960).

SERVICE RECORD OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

William R. Allan—
Alderman, Ward 1, 1950-1955 (incl.).
Controller, 1956-1960 (incl.).

William L. Archer—
Alderman, Ward 3, 1959-1960.

Fred Beavis—
Alderman, Ward 1, 1957-1960 (incl.).

May Birchard (Mrs.)—
Alderman, Ward 2, 1946, 1957-1960 (incl.).

Margaret Campbell, Q.C. (Mrs.)—
Alderman, Ward 2, 1959-1960.

Francis Chambers, Q.C.—
Alderman, Ward 4, 1951-1953, 1956-1960 (incl.).

W. Frank Clifton—
Alderman, Ward 6, 1947-1949, 1953-1960 (incl.).

Albert G. Cranham—
Alderman, Ward 8, 1956-1960 (incl.).

William C. Davidson, Q.C.—
Alderman, Ward 7, 1926, 1942, *1948, 1950-1960 (incl.).
*Effective March 1, vice Edward C. Roelofson, resigned.

William Dennison—
Alderman, Ward 2, 1941, 1943, 1953-1958 (incl.).
Controller, 1959-1960.

Philip G. Givens—
Alderman, Ward 5, 1952-1960 (incl.).

Service Record—Continued

Alex. Hodgins—
Alderman, Ward 8, 1951-1955 (incl.), 1959-1960.
Harold Menzies—
Alderman, Ward 5, 1956-1960 (incl.).
Frank L. Nash, Q.C.—
Alderman, Ward 9, 1949-1951, 1956-1960 (incl.).
Jean D. Newman, B.A. (Mrs.)—
Alderman, Ward 9, 1955-1956 (incl.).
Controller, 1957-1960 (incl.).
Herbert Orliffe, Q.C.—
Alderman, Ward 4, 1954-1960 (incl.).
Kenneth Ostrander—
Alderman, Ward 9, 1957-1960 (incl.).
Nathan Phillips, Q.C.—
Alderman, Ward 4, 1924-1951 (incl.).
Mayor, 1955-1960 (incl.).
May Robinson (Mrs.)—
Alderman, Ward 6, 1952-1960 (incl.).
Donald D. Summerville—
Alderman, Ward 8, 1955-1958 (incl.).
Controller, 1959-1960.
Mary Temple (Mrs.)—
Alderman, Ward 7, 1959-1960.
Charles Tidy—
Alderman, Ward 3, 1959-1960.
Kenneth G. Waters—
Alderman, Ward 1, 1953-1960 (incl.).

POPULATION—AS RETURNED BY ASSESSMENT COMMISSIONER

1834 Act of Incorporation..... 9,254
March 6, 1934
1934 Centennial Year.....629,285

POPULATION—LAST TEN YEARS

1950	667,487
1951	653,499
(1951 Dominion Census 675,754)	
1952	667,364
1953	665,502
1954	682,415
1955	681,857
1956	643,791
(1956 Dominion Census 667,706)	
1957	658,250
1958	658,420
1959	653,404

POPULATION, 1959 — BY WARDS

Ward 1	71,160
Ward 2	63,859
Ward 3	40,348
Ward 4	63,563
Ward 5	90,151
Ward 6	120,578
Ward 7	51,114
Ward 8	81,905
Ward 9	70,635
Public Utilities	91

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA
Seat of Government—Ottawa

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief:
His Excellency The Honourable Maj.-Gen. George P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.
Prime Minister and President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada:
The Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker, P.C., LL.B., LL.D., D.C.L., Q.C.

Members of the Senate Residing in or near Toronto

(Listed according to Seniority)

The Honourable Salter A. Hayden, Q.C.,
140 Heath Street West.
The Honourable William R. Davies,
5 Hawthorne Gardens.
The Honourable G. Peter Campbell, Q.C.,
39 Deer Park Crescent.
The Honourable Arthur W. Roebuck, Q.C.,
35 Inglewood Drive.
The Honourable Allan L. Woodrow,
240 Oriole Parkway.
The Honourable David A. Croll, Q.C.,
1603 Bathurst Street.
The Honourable Thomas D'Arcy Leonard,
10 Meredith Crescent.
The Honourable Wm. R. Brunt,
11 Hilltop Road.
The Honourable Joseph A. Sullivan,
11 Mason Boulevard.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, CANADA

Toronto and District Members

Broadview - -	Hon. George Harris Hees
Danforth - -	Robert Hardy Small
Davenport - -	M. Douglas Morton
Eglinton - - -	Hon. Donald Methuen Fleming, Q.C.
Greenwood - -	Hon. J. M. Macdonnell
High Park - -	John W. Kucherepa, M.D.
Parkdale - -	Arthur Maloney
Rosedale - -	David J. Walker
St. Paul's - -	Hon. D. Rolland Michener, Q.C.
Spadina - -	Charles E. Rea
Trinity - - -	Paul T. Hellyer
York East - -	Robert Henry McGregor
York North - -	C. A. Cathers
York South - -	William G. Beech
York West - -	John B. Hamilton, Q.C.
York Centre - -	F. C. Stinson
York-Humber -	Margaret Aitken
York-Scarborough	Frank C. McGee

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Executive Council

Lieutenant-Governor — The Honourable John Keiller Mackay, D.S.O., V.D., Q.C., D.C.L., LL.D.

Prime Minister and President of the Council — Hon. Leslie M. Frost, Q.C., LL.D., D.C.L.

Provincial Treasurer — Hon. James N. Allan.

Minister of Highways — Hon. Frederick M. Cass, Q.C.

Attorney-General — Hon. A. Kelso Roberts, Q.C., LL.D.

Minister of Municipal Affairs — Hon. William K. Warrender, Q.C., LL.B.

Minister of Labour—Hon. Charles Daley.

Provincial Secretary, Registrar and Minister of Transport — Hon. John Yaremko, Q.C.

Minister of Public Welfare — Hon. Louis P. Cecile, Q.C., LL.D.

Minister of Public Works — Hon. Ray Connell.

Minister of Travel and Publicity — Hon. Bryan L. Cathcart.

Minister of Lands and Forests — Hon. J. W. Spooner.

Province of Ontario—Continued

Executive Council

Minister of Health —
Hon. Matthew B. Dymond, M.D.

Minister of Reform Institutions —
Hon. George C. Wardrope.

Minister of Education —
Hon. John P. Robarts, Q.C.

Minister of Agriculture —
Hon. William A. Goodfellow.

Minister of Mines —
Hon. James A. Maloney, Q.C.

Minister of Planning and Development —
Hon. William M. Nickle, Q.C.

Minister of Energy Resources and 2nd Vice-Chairman, H.E.P.C. —
Hon. Robert Macaulay, Q.C.

Minister without Portfolio — Hon. John Root.

Minister without Portfolio —
Hon. Wm. J. Dunlop, B.A., B.Paed., LL.D.

Province of Ontario—Continued

Legislative Assembly of Ontario
Toronto and York Members

Beaches.....Collings, Wm.H.(P.C.)
Bellwoods.....Yaremko, Hon. John R. (P.C.)
Bracondale.....Gould, Joseph (L.)
Dovercourt.....Thompson, Andrew E. (L.)
Eglinton.....Dunlop, Hon. Wm. J. (P.C.)
High Park.....Cowling, Alfred H. (P.C.)
Parkdale.....Trotter, James (L.)
Riverdale.....Macaulay, Hon. Robert (P.C.)
St. Andrew.....Grossman, Allan (P.C.)
St. David.....Price, H. J. (P.C.)
St. George.....Lawrence, Allan F. (P.C)
St. Patrick.....Roberts, Hon. Kelso A. (P.C.)
Woodbine.....Bryden, Kenneth (C.C.F.)
York Centre.....Singer, Vernon M. (L.)
York East.....Beckett, Hollis E. (P.C.)
York-Humber.....Lewis, W. Bev. (P.C.)
York North.....Mackenzie, A. Alexander (P.C.)
York-Scarborough.....Sutton, Richard E. (P.C.)
York South.....MacDonald, Donald C. (C.C.F.)
York West.....Rowntree, H. Leslie (P.C.)

MAYOR'S DEPARTMENT

The Mayor being the chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, his office assumes a very important place in the organization of the Civic Administration and is under the direction of the Executive Assistant.

His Worship as the Head of the City Council and Chairman of the Board of Control (the Executive body of the City Government) is responsible for the direction and control of all Civic Departments in the Municipal Corporation. To assist in accomplishing this, and to relieve the Mayor of many of the duties in this respect, the Executive Assistant has authority, under appointment of Council, to maintain a measure of supervision over the Departments in order to secure co-ordination and co-operation, and, for this purpose, to convene meetings of the various Department Heads. He is authorized to act on behalf of the Mayor on any matters pertaining to Civic business.

The functions of the Mayor's Department are varied and important. It exercises general supervision over all Civic Departments, and, on the other hand, is the focal point of contact with the ratepayers and citizens generally. The maintaining of public relations and keeping the public informed on matters of Civic policy and importance, come within the purview of the Mayor and his office. One popular means of

doing this is through the Mayor's weekly radio broadcast "The Mayor Reports to the People".

The Mayor is, by virtue of his office, a member of a number of Boards and Commissions, including among others,—

All Standing and Special Civic Committees (Ex-Officio),
The Local Board of Health,
The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Council and Executive,
The Metropolitan Board of Commissioners of Police,
The Toronto Electric Commissioners,
The City of Toronto and Metropolitan Toronto Planning Boards,
The Canadian National Exhibition (Board of Directors),
The Metropolitan Toronto Convention and Visitor Association
(Honorary Vice-President),
The Consumers' Gas Company (Board of Directors).

Close liaison is maintained with the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities and the Ontario Association of Mayors and Reeves; the Mayor being a member of the National Executive and the National Advisory Board of the former organization, and President of the latter organization.

Close contact is also maintained with the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto and the Executive Assistant is Chairman of the Committee of Department Heads on Metropolitan Matters, responsible for negotiating the service agreement between the two Municipalities.

The Mayor's Department has certain statutory duties with regard to consideration and issuance of hundreds of permits for raffles and draws under the Criminal Code and is charged with issuance of permits under the Children's Protection Act.

TORONTO MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR

This Department is primarily a public health institution, in that it provides a service to the public for the slaughter of food animals under rigid sanitary conditions, supervised by the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Its four buildings, located at the foot of Tecumseth Street on the Canadian National Railway, provide livestock pens for the shelter and care of approximately 1,000 animals while awaiting slaughter. The main buildings contain six slaughter beds, a casing room, rendering department, dressed meat coolers, hide room, boiler and engine rooms for a large refrigeration plant, and office accommodation. There

Toronto Municipal Abattoir—Continued

is also a public cold storage warehouse where food products in small or large quantities may be stored.

Slaughter House Record 1959

Cattle	64,064
Calves	18,632
Sheep and Lambs	4,057
Hogs	20,872
	107,625

DEPARTMENT OF AUDIT

The statutory duties of the City Auditor are set out in the City of Toronto Act of 1909, Section 2, The Municipal Act, R.S.O. 1950, Chapter 243, Sections 245 to 249, The Department of Municipal Affairs Act, R.S.O. 1950, Chapter 96, Section 9, and Duties and Instructions to Municipal Auditors issued by the Department of Municipal Affairs.

These duties comprise:—

The audit of the books and accounts of the City, comprising the centralized accounts of the Treasury Department, including its waterworks and other taxation revenue divisions and, also, the various operating and service departments of the Corporation, upon which it is required to prepare an annual report and certify the accounts to the ratepayers, which report is deposited with the Provincial Department of Municipal Affairs, together with reports on the undermentioned affiliated civic bodies. All such reports are sent to the Board of Control and forwarded by the Board to City Council.

The audit of the books and accounts of affiliate civic bodies, these being:

11 Boards and Commissions,

10 Bodies with agency or other operational functions,

2 Pension Funds for civic employees,

1 Hospital,
The Funded Debt of the City,

15 Day Care and Nursery Centres, as well as all charitable organizations to which the City pays per diem rates or makes grants thereto, including those for which accounts are rendered to the Provincial Department of Welfare for grants towards the cost of relief and welfare services.

The certification of all financial statements in connection with any of the foregoing City or outside bodies which any Department of the Provincial Government require to be certified by the City Auditor.

As provided for by the City of Toronto Act of 1909, the prepayment audit of invoices and paysheets of the City Departments, which are examined for the purpose of ascertaining that payments comply with the statutes, the by-laws of the City Council and the reports of Board of Control, and that funds have been provided therefor either in the annual estimates or in supplementary appropriations or in the money by-laws; and in connection with cheques drawn by the City Treasurer in their payment, the countersigning of these cheques.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS AND DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Buildings and Development has charge of the following:

1. The examination of Plans, and issuing of permits for all buildings; Heating and Plumbing installations.
2. The licensing of Passenger Elevators.
3. The licensing of Dry Cleaning Plants, Press Shops and Receiving Depots.
4. The inspection and supervision of all Signs, Canopies and Fire Escapes over Public Property.
5. The inspection of new and existing buildings for compliance with the Building By-law and Standard of Housing By-law.
6. The enforcement of the Zoning and Restrictive By-laws.
7. The enforcement of the Fence By-law.

During the past year 111 licenses were issued for the operation of Dry Cleaning Plants. 114 licenses were issued for Dry Cleaning Plant Branches and 307 licenses were issued for dry cleaning depots. 276 licenses were issued for Spotting and Stain Removing establishments including Fur Cleaning firms.

Department of Buildings—Continued

5,668 permits were issued in 1959 for buildings erected or altered at a cost of $106,561,-674.

Licenses were granted for the operation of 1,626 Passenger Elevators.

Total Revenue for the Year 1959

Sign Inspection Fees	$ 48,958.82
Elevator Licenses and Permits	16,640.00
Dry Cleaning Licenses	17,380.00
Fire Escape Inspection Fees	2,845.00
Canopy Encroachment Fees	9,792.78
Plan Examination Fees	161,403.77
Miscellaneous	65.00
Heating	2,073.00
Plumbing	6,476.00
Total	$265,634.37

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION FOR THE PAST THIRTY YEARS

Year	No. of Permits Issued	No. of Structures Erected	Value $
1930	7,812	9,925	30,095,589
1931	6,832	8,646	19,009,985
1932	4,969	5,686	6,919,550
1933	4,060	4,450	4,282,090
1934	4,656	5,283	7,378,772
1935	4,467	5,175	9,905,455
1936	4,635	5,501	8,114,799
1937	5,217	5,969	11,238,900
1938	4,875	5,645	8,494,340
1939	5,667	6,280	10,285,707
1940	5,146	5,935	10,592,743
1941	4,802	5,416	9,136,405
1942	3,434	3,656	7,660,940
1943	3,235	3,573	6,218,410
1944	3,388	3,665	7,714,193
1945	4,615	4,839	12,782,152
1946	11,242	12,936	22,232,626
1947	9,130	10,192	32,330,835
1948	6,110	6,823	32,292,837
1949	8,679	9,823	36,483,147
1950	11,526	12,476	55,251,801
1951	8,731	9,441	47,109,215
1952	8,254	9,061	43,721,487
1953	8,791	9,362	80,754,632
1954	8,079	8,406	86,204,086
1955	8,487	8,908	76,395,911
1956	7,512	7,591	87,472,264
1957	7,160	7,429	121,067,582
1958	5,878	6,174	108,934,620
1959	5,668	5,872	106,561,674

DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY CLERK

The Municipal Act requires the Council of the Municipality to appoint a Clerk, and the duties required to be performed by the Clerk are set out in various statutes. The City Clerk is the Secretary to the City Council and he is required to record all resolutions, decisions and other proceedings of the Council. He also has charge of all original by-laws passed by the Council.

The City Clerk's Department comprises an Administrative Division, an Elections and Court of Revision Division, and a Records Unit.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

The Administrative Division comprises three units: Secretariat to the Board of Control and Committees of Council, Clerical and Public Information Sections.

The secretarial staff look after all the secretarial requirements of the Board of Control, Standing Committees of the Council, the Local Board of Health and Special Committees. They record the decisions of these respective bodies in minute form; write the communications carrying the directives of these bodies; prepare the Reports for consideration of City Council and prepare the agendas of the meetings and submit communications and other material for consideration by these Boards and Committees

Department of the City Clerk—Continued

The staff of this Division will also compile progress reports from information received from the Civic Departments on the activities of the Departments, which reports will be supplied to the Members of Council.

Public Information Section

The Public Information Section assists in arranging public receptions, presentations and other social functions; assists elected officials in the preparation of non-political public addresses when requested; edits and places all City advertising; receives and distributes all mail and material addressed to the City Clerk's Department; provides general information to and receives complaints from the public; and performs related work as assigned.

Clerical Section

The Clerical Section records births, marriages and deaths and issues marriage licenses; provides stenographic and clerical staff as required to the Controllers, Aldermen and the divisions of the Department; operates a central mailing depot for the benefit of all departments; provides quick printing and reproduction service to the various divisions of the Department and to the other administrative departments of the City by means of Multilith and Xerography processes.

Department of the City Clerk—Continued

Records Unit

The Records Unit will operate under an archivist who will be responsible to the City Clerk and will establish and maintain, in collaboration with other civic departments, records retention and destruction policies and procedures and determine with respect to records where they will be kept, how they will be kept, if they can be destroyed, when they can be destroyed, how they will be destroyed, who may refer to them and what procedures will be followed in issuing them from, and ensuring their return to their repositories.

This Unit also will maintain a complete, cross-referenced index of all records maintained by the City indicating their physical location; maintain a records storage unit or archives in which will be kept all non-current records not required in the operation of civic departments until they are destroyed or permanently stored; records that are to be permanently stored; and records of historical value.

In addition, this Division will prepare, in conjunction with the Organization and Methods Division, a manual of policies, procedures and methods of records management for distribution to all departments.

ELECTIONS AND COURT OF REVISION DIVISION

This Division maintains the official assessment rolls and gives effect to the decisions of the Courts of Revision therein; supplies clerks to the Court of Revision and to the sittings of he County Judge on assessment appeals and voters' list appeals; prepares official lists from the assessment rolls; receives applications to the Court of Revision for rebate of taxes on account of vacancy and business tax adjustments, and gives effect to the decisions of the Court on these matters; checks and reports on local improvement petitions and prepares all local improvement notices for publication; and assists in administering civic elections, including establishing polling subdivisions, arranging for polling places, obtaining ballots and other forms and hiring deputy returning officers and poll clerks.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGE AND DEATHS

All births must be registered at the Department of the City Clerk, Registration Office, Room 317, City Hall, within thirty days from the occurrence thereof.

Birth, Marriage or Death Certificates may be obtained only from the Registrar-General, 70 Lombard Street, Toronto, EM. 3-1211.

Births, Marriages and Deaths—Continued

Officer-in-charge—F. A. Goodyer, EM. 6-8411, Local 227. (After closing hours, in case of emergency only, telephone LE. 6-8530.)

Physicians in attendance are required to send in notices of births; parents or occupants of dwellings where births occur are required to register same.

Deaths must be registered at the Department or at any police station, before a permit to bury can be issued.

Neglect or failure to send in notices in either case renders parties liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars and costs.

A Birth Certificate or other evidence filed with an application for a Marriage License is not returnable.

Births, Marriages and Deaths
Vital Statistics for Past Five Years

Year	Births	Marriage Licenses Issued	Deaths
1959	**27,780**	**9,714**	**8,756**
1958	27,110	9,884	8,609
1957	27,540	9,950	8,622
1956	27,087	9,779	8,645
1955	27,763	9,530	8,374

Stillbirths (1959)..... 342

Marriage Licenses

Marriages Licenses issued during office hours at Department of the City Clerk, Marriage License Office, Room 316, City Hall, EM. 6-8411, Local 226.

Unless a marriage is solemnized within three months from the date of issue of the Marriage License, the License lapses without any provision for an extension of time. No rebate or refund of the fee for a Marriage License is permissible in any circumstances.

When neither applicant has his or her usual place of abode in the Province of Ontario, the Assistant Provincial Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, must be communicated with respecting the necessary evidence required in such cases; or with respect to special authorization.

Compliance with certain regulations is required in the case of an applicant who is divorced and the divorce took place outside the Dominion of Canada; a copy of such regulations may be obtained from the Deputy Provincial Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The strength of the Department is 1,210, all ranks, made up of: 1 Chief, 1 Deputy Chief, 1 Executive Assistant, 6 Platoon Chiefs, 36 District Chiefs, 212 Captains, 943 Firefighters, 1 Automotive Mechanic, 8 Clerks, 1 Physician, and 1 Caretaker.

The Department is organized on the 2-platoon 42-hour week system and the two shifts change over every Sunday, one shift working 24 hours. The day shift works 10 hours; the night shift 14 hours.

First line fire apparatus distributed throughout the City in 28 firehalls, consist of 28 Pumpers; 1 Hose Wagon; 2 High Pressure Monitors; 16 Aerial Ladder Trucks; 1 Squad Truck , and 1 Fire Boat.

The Toronto Fire Department is now equipped with a 2-way radio system and at the present time, it has 42 radio units, 14 of which are on the Officers' cars and 38 on trucks This type of communication has greatly facilitated department fire-fighting operations and it now assumes its place alongside the telephone and fire alarm telegraph. It is the plan of the Fire Department to equip all first-line apparatus with radio. Besides the radio units, the Department has its radio transmitter at Fire Alarm Headquarters and a 200-foot mast tower located at Balmoral Avenue fire station.

Fire Department—Continued

In 1959 the Department took delivery of one 100-foot all steel aerial ladder truck.

Statistics Respecting Fires in 1959

Total alarms of fires	7,643
Number of building fires	2,810
Number of automobile fires	673
Inspections by Fire Prevention Bureau	66,914
Suspicious fires investigated	146
Formal enquiries	6
Charges laid	10
Convictions	10
Acquittals	0
Charges withdrawn (committed to mental hospital)	0
Number of citizens died from result of fire	19
Citizens rescued	54
First Aid rendered	144
Times inhalators used	482
Lives saved by Department inhalators	375
Firemen injured	145
Firemen injured and remained on duty	345

Toronto's Home Fire Inspection Programme

On Tuesday, May 5, 1959, the Toronto Fire Department resumed the Home Fire Inspection Programme aimed at reducing the number of dwelling fires in the City by assisting householders to recognize fire hazards in their homes.

The Uniformed Firefighters carrying out these inspections are from the nearest fire station in the district, and they maintain constant contact with Central Control, by way of their radio-equipped apparatus, so that they may be dispatched to a fire which might occur in the district.

The inspections are carried out only with the consent of the householder and cover the basement and yard area. If the householder so desires, the entire home may be inspected for fire hazards.

Home Fire Inspection Programmes are a very effective means of reducing fire fatalities and losses in other large cities throughout North America. The sincere efforts of the Firefighters, coupled with the excellent co-operation already received from the citizens, indicate that the same results will be accomplished in Toronto.

Dwelling fires were down 5.9% in 1959 as compared to 1958.

The 1960 Home Fire Inspection Programme will commence on Tuesday, May 3rd, this year.

Summary of Dwelling Fire Inspections for 1959

May 5th to October 31st

Not home	12,180
Refused admittance	399
Inspections carried out	27,424
Total calls made	40,003

Fire Department—Continued

Hazards Noted on Above Inspections

Rubbish not taken care of properly	1,033
Oily rags/mops stored improperly	51
Ashes not in metal containers	96
Flammable liquids not properly stored	707
Defective chimneys	513
Defective stoves/furnaces/smoke pipes	911
Combustibles too close to stove/furnace/ smoke pipes	1,529
Fuse boxes overfused	8,262
Unsafe outlet box/switch/wiring	1,905
Extension cord wiring excessive/defective	3,950
Fuel oil leaking	9
Natural Gas leaking	2

818 householders who were not home at the time of the original visit, called the Department to request the inspection of their property, and these were carried out.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

The Department functions under direction of the Commissioner of Parks and Recreation and the Committee on Parks and Exhibitions.

Departmental activities are diversified and consist of the development and maintenance of park lands, including horticulture; a complete Forestry Programme for the propagation, cultivation and maintenance of all trees located in public parks and on City-owned Streets and Boulevards; the operation of Natural Ice Rinks; a public recreation programme, comprised of playgrounds, community centres, field recreation, artificial ice rinks and swimming pools. These facilities are administered through a Parks Division, a Recreation Division, and, a General Administration office and four area offices and are serviced by a Maintenance Section.

Parks Maintenance and Development

Parks Division—Parks Section

This Section is engaged in the propagation, growing, planting and displaying of all horticultural material for the parks system throughout the City and for the maintenance and development of park lands. One of the most modern greenhouses in Canada is in operation in High Park where an estimated three-quarters of a million plants are produced annually to supply

Alexander Muir Memorial Gardens from Yonge Street

Department of Parks and Recreation
—Continued

the large number of outdoor flower beds and gardens and the material required for continuous exhibit in show houses which are located in Allan Gardens.

Rehabilitation of the Parks System and acquisition of new properties for park purposes was continued during 1959. St. James' Cathedral grounds were acquired during 1959 which will provide a much needed sitting-out park in the downtown area; development of

this property will be completed in 1960. Redevelopment and beautification programmes were carried out at various other park locations, namely, Exhibition Park, High Park, Lake Shore Boulevard, Cassels Avenue Park, Sunnyside Park, Love Crescent Lands, Perth Square, Rosetta McClain Memorial Park, Fred Hamilton Playground, McCormick Park, Davisville Park, Eastern Beaches Park, Jean Sibelius Park and Queen's Park.

Forestry Section

This Section operates under direction of the Director of Parks and is supervised by a qualified Arborist. During the past four years a long-term reforestation project has been implemented with the planting during 1959 of 4,495 trees on City streets and in parks. For the most part these trees are of the decorative or flowering types that will not conflict with private property services. The total of 836 trees were removed for various reasons in conformity with the policy of City Council, while approximately 24,400 were pruned in parks and an estimated 200 miles of City streets. The programme commenced in 1958 to combat and prevent the spread of the Dutch Elm Disease was continued in 1959 with the spraying of 4,911 trees.

Department of Parks and Recreation
—Continued

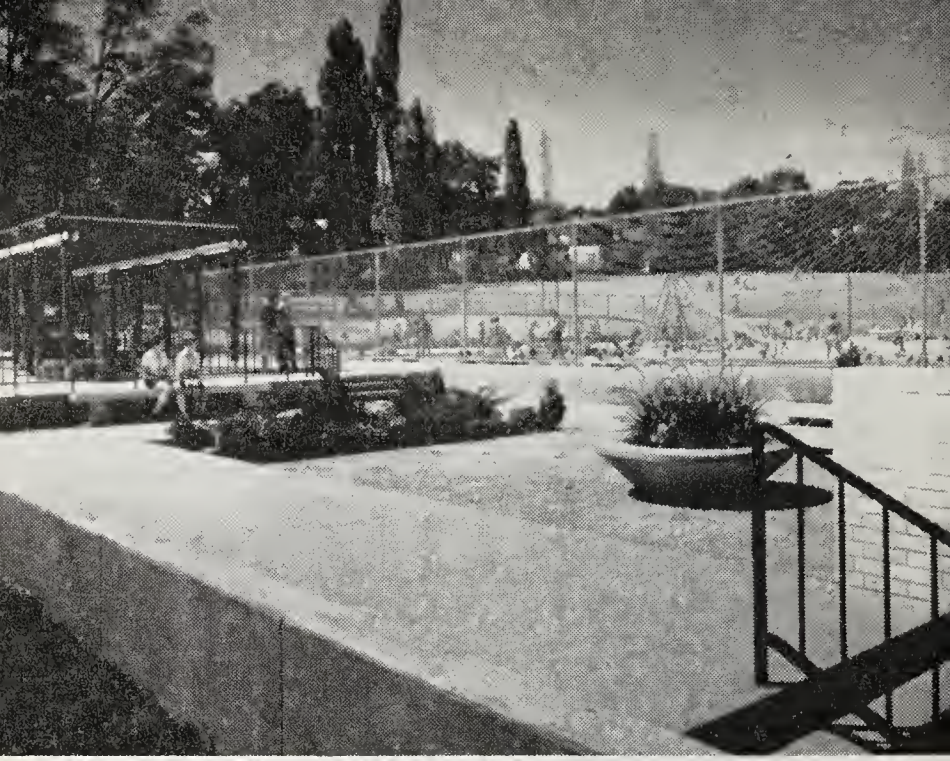
Maintenance Section

This Section while under the jurisdiction of the Director of Parks performs Maintenance services for both the Parks and Recreation divisions and is supervised by a Maintenance Superintendent. The operations of this section are of a varied nature and include such work as maintenance, repair and installation of water services, drains and electrical services in parks and recreation areas, maintenance and repair of machinery and equipment in artificial ice rinks and swimming pools, painting signs and playground apparatus and equipment, erection and dismantling of natural ice rink installations, etc.

Public Recreation

During 1959, swimming, as a recreational pursuit, reached a new high in popularlty and the City of Toronto endeavoured to provide its citizens every possible opportunity to attain the physical condition and skill necessary for the full enjoyment of this activity. Equal opportunity was provided for all to find fun and relaxation in safe, healthful participation, in clean wholesome environment and surroundings under capable qualified supervision.

A year round programme utilizing indoor and outdoor pools for winter and summer activities



Eglinton Park Swimming Pool

Department of Parks and Recreation
—Continued

provided thousands of persons both children and adults opportunity to participate in the "Learn to Swim" classes and become proficient swimmers. Classes were also conducted in Water Safety, Competitive Swimming, Diving, Ornamental Swimming and Water Polo. As well as this specialized programme ample time was provided for recreational swimming. free play and for persons who just wanted a plunge to refresh themselves.

The Winter Programme had a registration of 9,122 persons with an attendance of 98,274.

Department of Parks and Recreation
—Continued

The Summer Programme included the opening of two new picturesque outdoor bathing pools of modern design increasing the number of outdoor pools to five. These pools had a total attendance of 444,395 persons last summer. Included in this number were 13,059 who attended the "Learn to Swim" classes which are conducted free of charge at each pool under the direction of competent instructors. Competitive swimming clubs were allowed the use of these pools, free of charge, for training purposes and swimming meets. To assure maximum use of the pools and that no child was excluded a policy that all children under 60 inches in height were to be allowed free admission into the outdoor pools during weekdays was introduced in 1959.

The Wading Pools which are opened during the summer months in forty locations throughout the City, allowed 557,729 children under the age of ten to refresh themselves and have fun under constant supervision.

The life of our community was enriched in 1959 by the presentation of 57 concerts in various parks through the City. This programme referred to as the Toronto Summer Music Festival brought over 200,000 persons outdoors to enjoy concerts, free of charge, which were of

sufficient variety that they had appeal for all music lovers regardless of taste. The programme included Symphony, Light Orchestral, Band, Jazz, Ethnic and Organ Concerts.

Community Centres, Summer and Winter Playgrounds, Gym classes, Recreation Centres, Skating Rinks and many other programmes and facilities that contribute to the broad and comprehensive recreation service available to all citizens regardless of age, race or creed, all had their most successful year indicating that people are aware of the need for recreation and the many dividends in health, physical and mental fitness, happiness and good citizenship that can result from participation in recreational activities.

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

The Personnel Department administers a centralized personnel operation embracing all Civic Departments including the Fire Department. The Department commenced operations in 1945 under authority of the Personnel By-law No. 16337.

The Department is charged with the responsibility for recruitment of all personnel for all Civic Departments and for this purpose maintains a central registry of applicants from outside the Civic Service upon which to draw recruits. Contact is maintained with the National Employment Service, the Unemployment Insurance Commission, Schools and the University as normal recruiting fields and, in addition, advertisements are placed in the Daily Press, Journals, etc.

It is the policy of the Corporation to fill vacancies in promotional positions from within the Civic Service where qualified personnel is available and in this connection the Department administers a comprehensive merit system of promotion, involving advertisements within the Civic Service, preparation of lists of eligible applicants, conducting written, oral and practical examinations where applicable and referral of eligible names to the various Civic Departments. In cases where qualified personnel is not ob-

tained in this manner, recruitment from outside the Civic Service is then undertaken.

The Department maintains a control of the Establishment of Strength for the Permanent Service of all Civic Departments and the Commissioner authorizes Temporary Staff as may be required over and above such Permanent Staff for seasonal peak loads.

A full time Director of Labour Relations in the Department is responsible to the Commissioner for handling all matters coming within the scope of all Bargaining Agreements, such as negotiations, grievances, interpretations, etc.

The Commissioner is charged with the responsibility for making all recommendations to the Administration regarding appointments, promotions, adjustments, reclassifications, etc., and any changes in working conditions and fringe benefits for all employees covered by Union Bargaining Agreements and for all employees not covered by such Agreements except in respect to Heads and Deputy Heads of Departments.

Workmen's Compensation, Accident Prevention and Safety Programmes, Unemployment Insurance matters, Classification and Pay Plans, Medical Examination appointments, comparison

Surveys of Wages, working conditions and fringe benefits of Municipalities and Private Industry, all form part of the normal activity of this Department.

Authorized personnel Establishment of the Department in 1959—18 personnel.

CITY PROPERTY DEPARTMENT

The City Property Department consists of a Maintenance Division, an Architectural Division and a Services Division, and operates under the direction of the Commissioner of City Property. The Department is virtually the landlord for the City.

DUTIES

The duties of the City Property Department are:

1. Provides operating space and related services to civic departments.

2. Rents city-owned properties not required for civic operations.

3. Provides caretaking and building operation staffs.

City Property Department—Continued

4. Operates public weigh scales and lavatories (except parks lavatories).
5. Provides uniform standards and programmes of maintenance for all city-owned properties.
6. Provides construction, alteration, maintenance and repair services for civic buildings and furniture.
7. Operates central building trade shops.
8. Estimates building construction and alteration costs.
9. Prepares minor building plans and specifications.
10. Recommends architects for the design of new civic buildings.
11. Directs outside architects in the design of new civic buildings.
12. Calls, analyzes and recommends the acceptance of building construction tenders.
13. Supervises construction of buildings for the City by independent contractors.

CASA LOMA
(Castle on the Hill)

TORONTO S UNIQUE TOURIST ATTRACTION

Casa Loma was the "dream castle" of Sir Henry Pellatt and was brought to realization from sketches and data gathered by him during frequent visits to England and Europe. Details of beautiful windows, stately towers and exquisite fireplaces which appealed strongly to his taste were accumulated and their finest features incorporated into the plans of Casa Loma, the designing and erection of which was placed in the hands of the late E. J. Lennox, an eminent architect of Toronto.

Casa Loma took over three years to build, being brought to its present state about 1914. The great towering stables were first completed. The foundations of Casa Loma certainly had to be "well and truly laid", of great depth and strength, in order to carry the colossal superstructure with its weight of massive stone walls, tiled roofs, stately chimneys and rugged lofty towers.

Sir Henry originally had in mind that Casa Loma would eventually be used as a military and historical museum. For that reason the interior was built of masonry and the main floor of reinforced concrete covered with teakwood,

in order to take the heaviest military equipment, while the basement with twenty-foot ceilings was made large enough to drill a regiment. Here an immense swimming pool was provided, also a shooting gallery, and refrigerators large enough to hold sides of beef or carcasses of venison, for deer in those days still roamed the woods adjacent to Casa Loma.

For years Casa Loma stood like some haunted mansion with locked doors and ghostly emptiness. People daily saw it silhouetted against the sky and wondered what lay behind those massive walls Few ever entered the stately castle with its baronial towers like battlements guarding the heights. After Sir Henry Pellatt retired to other quarters the City of Toronto came into possession of Casa Loma and the great edifice lay closed for many years, the City receiving no revenue from this extensive property. The Kiwanis Club of West Toronto, however, saw the possibility of utilizing it as a tourists attraction and arrangements were made to try out the idea, the City to receive a fixed percentage of the gate receipts. The plan proved an immediate success, with the attendance increasing each year, until Casa Loma became one of the greatest tourist attractions in Canada. Hundreds of thousands of visitors from the United States and other countries

passed through the portals of Casa Loma as the fame of this marvellous edifice was widely spread.

The Kiwanis Club of West Toronto has now leased Casa Loma for a term of years which has encouraged it to put many of the rooms in their original state, walls and ceilings have been painted, the marvellous floors refinished and heating equipment installed so that the Castle is now open throughout the year.

The successful administration of Casa Loma provides a sum equal to nominal taxes each year plus many intangible values for the City of Toronto and enables the Kiwanis Club of West Toronto to carry on an extensive programme for the benefit of young Canadians and to lend its support to various charitable and patriotic needs. Over 150,000 people visit Casa Loma each year.

Congratulations are continually being expressed to the Kiwanis Club of West Toronto for providing youth with such a delightful recreational centre operated under its careful supervision.

Capital improvements, exclusive of money contributed by the club on external replacements, amounted to approximately $165,000.00.

Yearly operating costs amount to $256,800.00.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL

(Located in the North St. Lawrence Market Building, King Street East)

The cultural traditions of St. Lawrence Hall commenced in 1851 continue. This historic Concert Hall that accommodated appreciative audiences to assemble to hear Jenny Lind and other artists of yesteryear, now draws students of Ballet and therefrom the success of the National Ballet Guild emanates.

The City of Toronto has been glad to share in the success of this organization by placing at their disposal these facilities, and compliments the public-minded citizens who so wholeheartedly support ballet in Toronto.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Toronto citizens enjoy a high standard of health services due in large measure to the City's provision of an extensive programme essential for the practical application of modern public health procedures.

The Department of Public Health is under direction of the Medical Officer of Health who is responsible to the Local Board of Health for the carrying out of provisions of the Public Health Act and Regulations of the Province of Ontario and certain other Acts relating to health matters and of the public health and sanitary by-laws of the City, and of all measures put forth to prevent disease and conserve and promote health, as authorized by the Board of Health and City Council.

The Department operates through its Head Office Divisions, each under the direction of a responsible head, and eight district health offices, each unit consisting of one full-time District Medical Officer and a District Superintendent of Nurses, a staff of nurses and other personnel and designed to meet expeditiously and conveniently the public health service and health educational needs of the community.

The comprehensive set-up of basic departmental activities includes school medical and dental services, mental health, immunization and vaccination services, infant and maternal wel-

← *National Ballet of Canada Summer School*
St. Lawrence Hall

fare, health education, communicable disease control including venereal disease and tuberculosis prevention, public health nursing, hospital health services, food and milk control, general sanitation, ambulance services, enforcement of the Lodging House By-law, and the provision of medical examination service for applicants for civic employment (excluding fire and police) and the necessary examination of civic employees upon application for retirement by reason of disability.

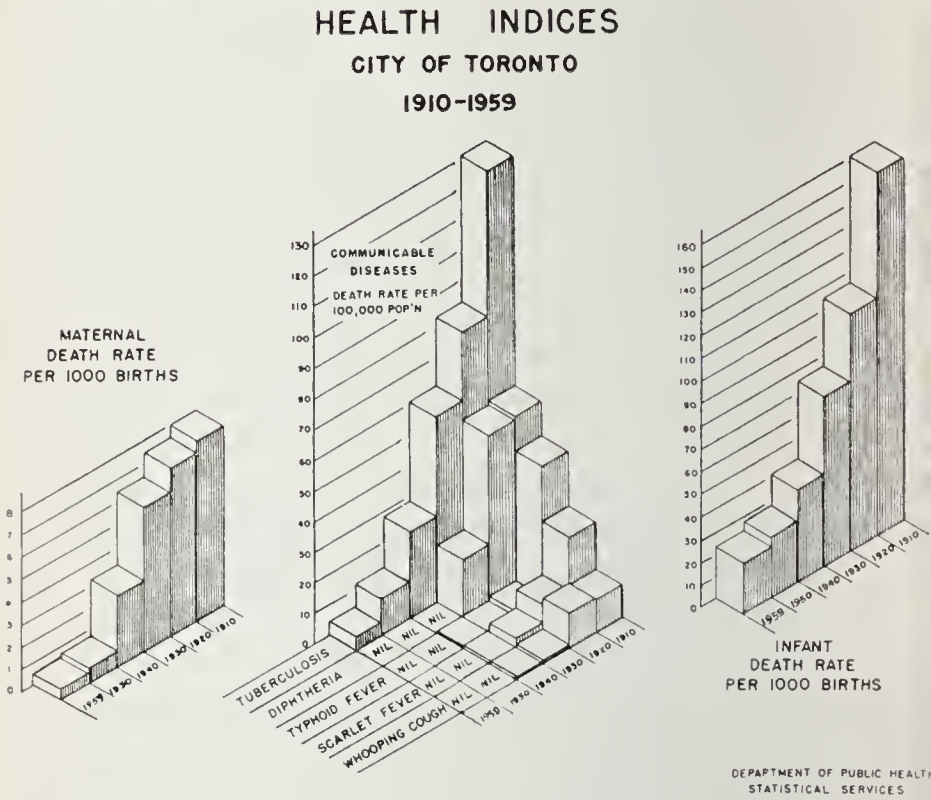
A completely co-ordinated programme of medical, dental and nursing services is regularly maintained in the primary and secondary schools of the City, both public and separate, with combined enrolment of well over 100,000, while adequate facilities for physical examinations, health education and immunization are afforded the infant and pre-school population in centres strategically located throughout the City.

Supplementing the aforementioned regularly scheduled services are a number of services of a specialized category, some of which are generously assisted by Federal Health Grants. These include the Preventive Orthodontic Service Clinic, Hearing Conservation Service, Cardiac Survey and Registry, Nutrition Education

and a pre-school preventive dental programme with participation by the Toronto Academy of Dentistry and the Toronto East Dental Association. A "Pilot Home Care Programme" under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health and in collaboration with the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto is now in its third year. Its objective is to develop the co-ordination of a full range of service through one administration agency in order to provide better and more continuous care to select patients in their own homes, using the service of existing agencies in the community.

The City's expenditure on public health service in the interests of the health of its citizens amounted to more than two and one-half million dollars in 1959 representing $3.99 per capita on the basis of an assessment population of 653,404.

Health indices have shown such marked reductions over the years that the improvements have exceeded the most optimistic forecast which might have been made at the beginning of the last half century as reflected in part by the average age at death of Toronto citizens, which now stands at 66 years as opposed to only 35 years in 1910.



The accompanying graph illustrates the effectiveness of public health measures in the control of certain communicable diseases and in reducing infant, maternal and tuberculosis mortality. Smallpox has vanished and typhoid fever and diphtheria are now rare. The City has been virtually free from diphtheria in three of the past four years. There have been no deaths from scarlet fever in seven years or from whooping cough in four years. The decade just closed, 1950-1959, is marked by such

attainments as an 80 per cent reduction in tuberculosis mortality, a further decline of more than 30 per cent in deaths of infants, and well over a two-thirds reduction in the loss of mothers from causes associated with childbirth, the virtual elimination of deaths from the major communicable diseases, and the gratifying results attending use of vaccine in the prevention of poliomyelitis.

City Hall adult clinic for Polio Protection

Department of Public Health—Continued

Complete statistics and summaries pertaining to the activities of the Department of Public Health are available in the form of regularly prepared monthly and annual reports.

Public health goes far beyond official effort of the work of the Municipal Department. In a word it is the sum total of all effort which is put forth to prevent disease and to conserve and promote health. To this end the Department of Public Health freely and with appreciation acknowledges the splendid co-operation and assistance it enjoys from the medical profession, health and welfare groups, and not the least from the citizens themselves.

DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICES

Runnymede—2907A Dundas Street West, RO. 6-2359.

Parkdale—1266 Queen Street West, LE. 1-5709.

Hillcrest—352 Christie Street, LE. 1-3521.

Yorkville—2398 Yonge Street, HU. 5-0429.

University—229 College Street, WA. 1-5104.

Moss Park—430 Broadview Avenue, HO. 1-9241.

Riverdale—430 Broadview Avenue, HO. 1-9241.

East End—299 Main Street, OX. 4-1144.

CIVIC AMBULANCES

Telephones: EM. 3-5678, EM. 3-5679

The Civic Ambulance Service, under the control of the Department of Public Health, is located at the Coroner's Building, 86 Lombard Street.

Service is provided covering public emergency calls, such as accidents of all kinds, the indigent sick, and the transportation of all cases of communicable disease. All calls should be directed to the Ambulance Headquarters, Lombard Street (see telephone numbers above), when the attendant will allocate the calls or advise the inquirer if service cannot be given.

A full 24-hour service is provided through the facilities of Central Headquarters. The west station operates on a 24-hour basis and the east station from 8.00 a.m. to midnight, seven days a week. To offset delays caused by rush-hour traffic an additional northerly post, manned from Central Headquarters, is placed in operation during the period 12.00 noon to 8.00 p.m. Monday through Friday. For efficiency all ambulances are in direct communication with police radio dispatchers, while direct line telephone communication is maintained

between Police and City Ambulance Headquarters. These arrangements ensure a prompt response to all requests for emergency service.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS

The Public Hospitals in the City are located as follows:

Toronto General Hospital—101 College Street.

Toronto General Hospital, Wellesley Division, 160 Wellesley Street East.

St. Michael's Hospital—30 Bond Street.

Hospital for Sick Children—555 University Avenue.

Toronto Western Hospital—399 Bathurst Street.
St. Joseph's Hospital—1830 Queen Street West.
Women's College Hospital—76 Grenville Street.
Salvation Army Grace Hospital—650 Church Street.

Toronto East General Hospital—Coxwell and Sammon Avenues, East York.

New Mount Sinai Hospital—550 University Avenue.

Princess Margaret Hospital—500 Sherbourne Street.

Department of Public Health—Continued

Lockwood Clinic Hospital—300 Bloor Street East.

Mothercraft Centre—49 Clarendon Avenue.

OTHER HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS

Riverdale Hospital—Gerrard Street East and St. Matthews Road.

Toronto Hospital for Tuberculosis—Weston, Ont.

Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Incurables—130 Dunn Avenue.

Our Lady of Mercy Hospital—100 Sunnyside Avenue.

Runnymede Hospital (for the chronically ill)—274 St. John's Road.

Home for Incurable Children—278 Bloor Street East.

Ontario Hospital—999 Queen Street West.

Hillcrest Convalescent Hospital—47 Austin Terrace.

Hospital for Convalescent Children, I.O.D.E.—43 Sheldrake Blvd.

Lambert Lodge (Home for the Aged)—350-390 Christie Street.

Sunnybrook Hospital (D.V.A.)—Bayview Ave.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

The Department of Public Welfare is responsible for carrying out municipal responsibility in the administration of public welfare programmes provided under Provincial legislation or as a matter of Civic policy.

MAIN FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

Public Assistance and Welfare Services to Families and Individuals

To applicants considered eligible after investigation, general assistance is granted on a temporary basis, or on a regular basis, for the period of time deemed necessary, and in accordance with the provisions of the General Welfare Assistance Act and Regulations. General assistance is issued by cheque, payable to recipients.

Supplementary Assistance is granted to recipients of Old Age Security (with Medical Assistance), Old Age Assistance, Blind Persons' Allowances, and Disabled Persons' Allowances, who are living in the community and considered eligible in accordance with civic policy.

Under The General Welfare Assistance Act and subject to the approval of the Department of Public Health, patients discharged from Sanatoria for convalescent care in the community are eligible for Post Sanatorium Allowances. The Department is responsible for the

issuance of the financial assistance deemed necessary under the programme.

The admittable items of expenditures contained in the above Act for General Assistance, Supplementary Assistance, the Post Sanatorium Allowances, are shared by the Federal and Provincial Governments (80 per cent) and the municipality (20 per cent).

The Department maintains a Rehabilitation Unit which helps partially unemployable recipients of General Assistance to locate work suitable to their particular abilities, and also arranges for retraining courses for those recipients who can benefit from such service, in order to re-establish them in gainful employment.

A specialized service is rendered by the Deserted Wives Unit to mothers with dependent children who have found it necessary to apply for relief assistance because of the desertion and/or non-support of their husbands. The Unit assists these mothers to take the required legal action through the Juvenile and Family Court of Metropolitan Toronto, in an effort to secure financial support under The Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act.

General Assistance programmes providing for direct relief or other assistance to families and individuals in the community, together with

the necessary services, are administered through the East, Central and West District Welfare Offices, including the sub-offices. Provision is made within the Department for meeting serious emergency situations occurring out of regular office hours.

Services to Indigent Homeless Men

Assistance to indigent homeless men is available through the Single Men's Services. Homeless men who are residents of the City of Toronto and who are unemployable because of health reasons, may be placed in Seaton House, which is an Institution providing this type of care for 250 men. The new Men's Hostel is also located in the same building and provides temporary accommodation during the winter months for unemployed employable homeless men including transients.

Voluntary Maintenance

The Department makes payments from grants authorized by the Civic Administration to various private welfare organizations and charitable institutions caring for children and indigent aged persons, and to other organizations rendering valuable service to the municipality. Payment of maintenance is made on a per capita per diem basis. The other grants are paid by lump sum, quarterly or annually.

Nutrition

An advisory service is provided by the Nutritionist Consultant to recipients of general assistance regarding the most advantageous spending of their relief allowances. The Consultant also prepares the menus for all meals served in the Nursery and Day Care Centres operated by the Department and acts in an advisory capacity respecting the preparation and serving of the food. A Food Services Supervisor is responsible for nutrition matters in connection with services to indigent homeless men in Seaton House and the Men's Hostel.

Hospitalization

The Department investigates and reports to the Metropolitan Department of Welfare and Housing as to the residence and indigency of persons living within the City of Toronto who have no hospital insurance under the Ontario Hospital Services Commission Act, and for whom application is made for Hospital Orders under The Public Hospitals Act. The Department authorizes payment of the municipal share of hospital maintenance for eligible patients under The Psychiatric Hospitals Act.

Funerals and Burials for Indigents

As authorized by civic policy, funeral directors under contract with the Department provide the

necessary services in connection with the funerals and the burial of indigent persons where there are no bona fide friends or relatives who are financially able to assume the resoonsibility.

Care of the Aged and Infirm

The Department administers a Private Nursing Homes programme for the care of aged or infirm patients who in the opinion of the Medical Consultant can be satisfactorily cared for in this way. The Province shares 80 per cent of the expenditures up to $80 per patient per month for approved cases under The General Welfare Assistance Act.

The Department completes applications on behalf of Toronto residents for admission to a Home for the Aged under The Homes for the Aged Act, and forwards same to the Metropolitan Department of Welfare and Housing for approval.

The Homemakers and Nurses Services Act, 1958

Under The Homemakers and Nurses Services Act, 1958, provision is made for payment of homemakers and home nursing services on behalf of eligible cases with the Provincial Government sharing the expenditures equally with the municipality as specified in the Regulations.

Department of Public Welfare—Continued

Nursery Centres

Under The Day Nurseries Act, the Department operates eight Nursery Centres which provide day care for pre-school children whose mothers are required to work outside their homes, and for other needy cases.

The Provincial Government participates financially up to one-half of the operating expenditures. These centres accommodate 415 children.

In addition, three private Day Nurseries, with combined accommodation for 142 children, are sponsored by the municipality, under The Day Nurseries Act, and are given financial support by the City and the Provincial Government in accordance therewith.

Day Care Centres

Under authority of the Civic Administration, the Department operates four Day Care Centres to provide supervision before and after school and nutritious noon meals for younger school-age children of working mothers. These Centres accommodate 158 children.

Housing

The Housing Unit deals with emergency situations with respect to housing accommodation, particularly for relief recipients who are in dire need of shelter and renders necessary services in cases of fires, lockouts and evictions.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

The general services performed by this Department, under the administration of the Commissioner of Public Works are many and varied, and include the development of a long term overall maintenance programme for the Department, the compilation of schedules, co-ordination, and supply of analysis and cost reports on all Departmental projects, the issuance of all permits affecting City roadways, water mains and sewers; the design, construction, maintenance and inspection of public facilities such as sidewalks, roadways, sewers, water mains, bridges, subways and lanes; the removal of snow and the placement of abrasives on highways, the collection and disposal of ashes and household waste material; the installation and maintenance of traffic control equipment and signs to improve the flow of traffic on City streets; the surveying of lands for acquisition and disposal of City property, and technical surveys for the design of public facilities; and the allocation and maintenance of vehicles and major equipment for all City Departments with the exception of the Fire Department.

The organization is comprised of the following seven divisions, each under the control of a Director and responsible for the undermentioned Departmental functions:

Department of Public Works—Continued

Planning and Control Division

1. Development of a long-term maintenance programme for the Department.
2. Compilation of schedules for the projects of the Department and the co-ordination of the flow of information with regard to the projects.
3. Maintenance of records of the projects and of the public facilities that come under the jurisdiction of the Public Works Department.
4. Supplying any analysis and reports on costs which would have to be done internally by the Department.
5. Requisitioning of personnel for the Department and maintenance of the necessary personnel records within the Department.
6. Issue of all permits for activities affecting City roadways, land within the street allowances, watermains and sewers.

Engineering Division

1. Design of all public facilities such as streets, lanes, sewers, watermains and bridges.
2. Design of incinerators and other plants required by the Department.
3. Supervision of the construction of these public facilities and plants.

4. Negotiation with the railways and with the Board of Transport Commissioners on projects in which the City is involved jointly with one or more railways.
5. Regular technical inspection of bridges and subways.
6. Supply of drafting services for engineering design and for survey requirements.
7. Maintenance of plans required both by the City and by the Public Utilities Co-ordinating Committee.

Surveying Division

1. To make legal boundary searches and descriptions and legal boundary surveys upon request.
2. To assist the Legal Department and the Real Estate Division in arbitrations and actions involving real property and on questions of property or title boundaries upon request.
3. To make technical surveys to develop physical-condition layouts and contours and to supply other information required to design and lay out projects.
4. To make technical surveys to determine the progress on projects.
5. To make surveys as requested by the building regulation division to check on the loca-

tion of buildings. These surveys would also be made to check buildings for encroachments and to establish survey reference points.

6. The preparation of plans illustrating the results of all types of surveys.
7. The preparation, maintenance and revision of the maps showing the street and park systems, the maps required in connection with the zoning by-law, maps and plans showing the location of the public facilities under the control of the Department of Public Works.

Operations Division

1. Construction, inspection, maintenance and repair of public facilities such as streets, lanes, sewers, watermains and bridges.
2. Maintenance of four sewage-pumping stations.
3. Connection and disconnection of private water services and drains.
4. Repair and cleaning of sewers and water-distribution facilities.
5. Operation of emergency waterworks services.
6. Patrol of public facilities to guard against unauthorized use.

7. Operation of the asphalt plant and a central shop.

Streets Division

1. Collection and disposal of household waste material, ashes, and rubbish.
2. Operation and maintenance of refuse disposal plants.
3. Mechanical sweeping, flushing and hand-broom sweeping of public thoroughfares.
4. Removal of snow and placement of abrasives on public highways.
5. Application of oil on unimproved roadways.
6. Operation of plant to produce leaf mould.

Equipment Division

1. To develop, for each class of equipment serviced, preventive-maintenance schedules that are adequate for the safe, reliable and efficient operation of all cars, trucks and important pieces of equipment used by the City, and are consistent with minimum costs.
2. To perform necessary repairs and replacements.
3. To allocate cars, trucks and other vehicles and equipment to the various users in the City organizations on a basis that will provide for their most effective use.

4. To supplement the City's own equipment with cars, trucks and equipment hired from outside sources when it is economical to do so.
5. To train drivers of cars and trucks and the operators of the various types of special equipment.
6. To analyze and make use of cost records as a basis for equipment selection and maintenance policies.
7. To co-ordinate the planning of long-term needs for equipment.

Traffic Division

1. To recommend regulations and legislation as well as facilities designed to assist the flow of traffic.
2. To supply and maintain signs, pavement markings, parking meters, etc.
3. To co-operate with the Metropolitan Police Commission, the Toronto Transit Commission and other interested bodies in traffic matters.
4. To control street lighting in conjunction with the Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission.
5. To deal with complaints relating to traffic.
6. To carry out long-term planning of traffic-control activities.

CITY OF TORONTO PLANNING BOARD

RESPONSIBILITY AND ORGANIZATION

The City of Toronto Planning Board is an advisory body to City Council, appointed by Council in accordance with the provisions of Provincial legislation (The Planning Act). Its job is to advise Council as to the best means of attaining and preserving a high standard of civic development, from the viewpoint of both civic design and organizational efficiency.

The Board consists of nine unpaid members, including the Mayor, ex officio. Appointments are for staggered three-year terms and are subject to approval by the Ontario Minister of Planning and Development.

The Board's duties are prescribed in general terms in Section 10 of The Planning Act, as follows:

Every planning board shall investigate and survey the physical, social and economic conditions in relation to the development of the planning area and may perform such other duties of a planning nature as may be referred to it by any council having jurisdiction in the planning area, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing it shall,

(a) *prepare maps, drawings, texts, statistical information and all other material necessary for the study, explanation and solution of problems or matters affecting the development of the planning area;*

City of Toronto Planning Board
—Continued

(*b*) *hold public meetings and publish information for the purpose of obtaining the participation and co-operation of the inhabitants of the planning area in determining the solution of problems or matters affecting the development of the planning area;*

(*c*) *consult with any local board having jurisdiction within the planning area;*

(*d*) *prepare a plan for the planning area suitable for adoption as the official plan thereof and forward it to the councils of the municipalities affected thereby, and recommend such plan to the council of the designated municipality for adoption;*

(*e*) *recommend from time to time to the councils of the municipalities in the planning area the implementation of any of the features of the official plan of the planning area;*

(*f*) *review the official plan from time to time and recommend amendments thereto to the council of the designated municipality for adoption.*

In addition to these rather general legislative directives, the Board depends on instructions from City Council and on the services of a full-time staff headed by the Commissioner of Planning to carry out its functions. Requests for planning studies and reports are received from the various committees of Council, from

City of Toronto Planning Board
—Continued

the Board of Control and from other civic bodies. The Planning Board meets once a month to deal with reports and recommendations prepared by the planning staff concerning zoning and official plan changes and other matters.

The responsibility for making general plans for the co-ordination of civic development throughout the Metropolitan Toronto area is that of the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board, which also functions under the provisions of The Planning Act. The legislation enacted by the Province in 1953 establishing the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto further defines the scope and purpose of the Official Plan for the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Area as including: land uses and "consideration generally of industrial, agricultural, residential and commercial areas"; ways of communication; sanitation; green belts and park areas; and public transportation. A draft Official Plan for the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Area was completed early in 1960 and is currently being studied by the various local, Provincial and Federal Government agencies concerned.

As the urban heart of the Metropolitan area, the City of Toronto has its own unique characteristics and problems. The intensity, competi-

tiveness, and rapidly changing nature of land uses in this highly developed central area necessitate continuous study to promote sensible and equitable investment of public funds in those facilities serving business, industry and the private citizen. Final responsibility for the planning and execution of highway improvements, slum clearance and redevelopment projects, public housing, and park acquisition and maintenance—to mention only some of the more conspicuous fields of municipal enterprise—rests, of course, with City Council and with the various executive departments, commissions and other agencies of local government, as does also the responsibility for the administration and enforcement of civic by-laws.

A general statement of intention as to civic development is contained in the City's own official plan registered in 1949. This document outlines a programme of civic improvements over a period of from 20 to 30 years. However, the rapid growth of Metropolitan Toronto has necessitated re-examination of the City's functions within the Metro framework. This work has been undertaken by the Long-Range Division, one of the three main groups in which the Board's staff is organized, and will lead ultimately to revision of the City's Official Plan.

City of Toronto Planning Board—Continued

To facilitate planning studies, the City has been divided into 25 census-based planning districts, as follows:

The 25 Planning Districts of City of Toronto.

A preliminary statement on the Official Plan based on these studies was prepared during 1959 and published early in 1960. Entitled "The Changing City", this 50-page booklet attempts to set out for the information of the public the major planning issues facing the City over the next 20 years. Meanwhile, the Division is continuing its programme of district appraisals, which has so far resulted in the production of a

detailed report on the Annex Area. Studies of the Rosedale and Deer Park areas are now under way and, as in the case of the Annex Study, will form the documentary basis for zoning and official plan amendments.

PROJECTS

Since the City is already built up, physical improvements must be largely in the form of redevelopment and renewal, whether publicly, privately or jointly undertaken. The main work of the Projects Division is in connection with redevelopment schemes, both in the downtown area and elsewhere in the City.

During 1959, negotiations were completed with Provincial and Federal authorities enabling the City to proceed with acquisition and clearance of ten acres of slum properties in the Moss Park Redevelopment Area. A number of possible housing layouts for the area were developed by the architectural staff of the division, together with studies as to limited dividend financing of the construction project and a report on streets and easements. An information leaflet entitled "You and Redevelopment" was prepared and distributed to residents of the area.

Late in 1959, the Planning Board was asked by City Council to review and bring up to date

proposals for redevelopment of the Alexandra Park Area—the second blighted area proposed for redevelopment in the Urban Renewal Study of 1956—and to initiate preliminary discussions with Federal and Provincial officials.

The scale and distinctive design of Toronto's proposed new City Hall have focussed attention on the downtown area, and particularly, on the provision of an attractive setting for the City Hall and Civic Square. The block along the south side of Queen Street facing the City Hall has been designated a redevelopment area and the sum of $1 million set aside in the City's budget towards expropriation of these properties for sale or lease back to private developers. Draft tender documents have been prepared for the properties involved, together with illustrated proposals for the rebuilding of the block as a single architectural unit complementing the City Hall and Square. In 1959, the division also produced a Synopsis of the City Hall and Square Competition, containing a pictorial summary of the eight finalists in the competition, including the winning design of Viljo Rewell and his associates, Heikki Castren, Bengt Lundsten and Seppo Valjus. Copies of the publication were distributed to the more than 500 competitors from 42 countries who submitted designs and to other interested individuals and agencies.

City of Toronto Planning Board—Continued

CURRENT WORK

The City's Official Plan, and more particularly, the Zoning By-law, are among the legal means the City has of exercising some control over day-to-day development activity in the interests of civic efficiency and the maintenance of minimum standards of building design and landscaping.

Proposals involving amendments to the Official Plan and/or the Zoning By-law are regularly referred by City Council to the Planning Board, as well as to the City Solicitor and the Commissioner of Buildings and Development, for investigation and report. During 1959, the Current Operations Division of the Planning Board reported to Council on over 100 such proposals. This work involves the use and maintenance of up-to-date maps and other records as a basis for providing prompt and accurate information to Council and to the public. In addition, the Division is obliged from time to time to undertake more extensive studies in connection with larger scale development proposals affecting both public and private interests. Recently, these have included studies and negotiations with various agencies concerning off-street parking requirements for the City's four major hospitals and for the University of Toronto; waterfront development and lake-

shore pollution; the reservation of ravine parklands; the economic role and prospects of the St. Lawrence Market; the effects of industrial plant expansion on surrounding or neighbouring residential areas; and other matters.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

To a considerable extent, the Planning Board operates as a Civic information agency. This function is carried on by the planning office in various ways, including the publication of reports, the preparation of models, sketches and other visual material illustrating civic development proposals, and assistance in the organization of public meetings.

Reports of general interest published by the Board and available to the public include:

The Changing City

The Pedestrian in Downtown Toronto

Urban Renewal: Short Statement

Residential Zoning

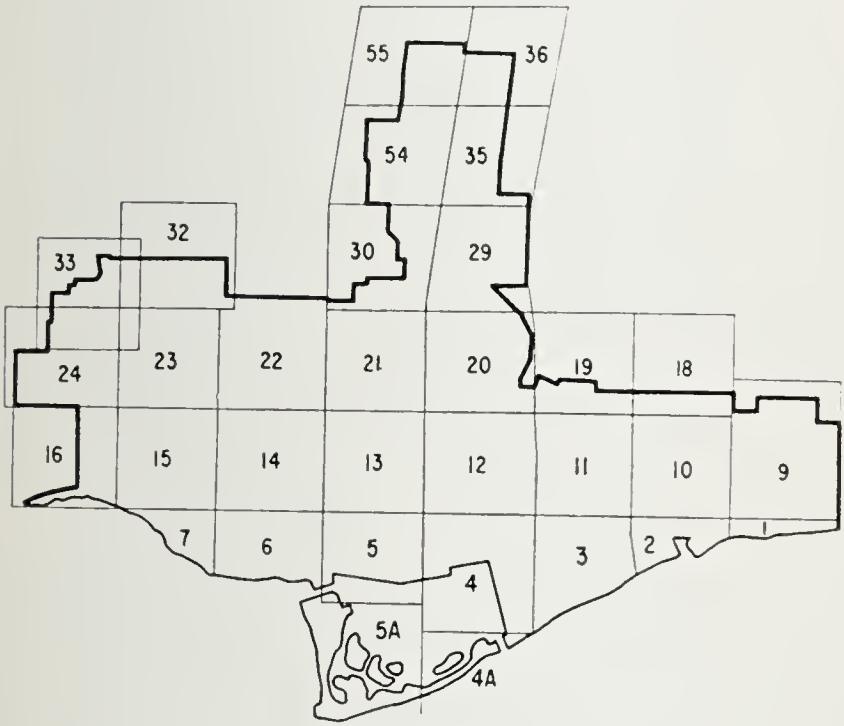
A Guide to the New Residential Zoning Standards

The South Side of the Civic Square

Plan for the Annex

City of Toronto Planning Board—Continued

In addition, the Board has undertaken the preparation of maps covering the City at a scale of 200 feet to one inch. These maps show buildings, streets and natural features and are on sale at the Office of the City Clerk, at $5.00 each. The following map shows the part of the City covered by each sheet.



Key Map of Survey showing Physical Features of the City.

THE RUNNYMEDE HOSPITAL

The Runnymede Hospital, situated at the corner of Runnymede and St. John's Roads in West Toronto, was officially opened as a public hospital for the chronically ill on October 17th, 1945. It is sponsored by the civic administration, but operated independently by a Board of Directors of which Mr. Edward C. Roelofson is President.

The hospital accommodates 130 patients, 55 male and 75 female, and since the first patients were admitted on November 2nd, 1945, a total of some 950 has received treatment and care. It was the first hospital of its kind to be established in Toronto by the civic administration and to be financed from public funds. On its Board of Directors are six City members, the Mayor, the City Solicitor, the Commissioner of Public Welfare, a Controller and Alderman appointed annually by the Council, and the Solicitor for the hospital. In addition to these six are fourteen directors elected annually.

The hospital building was formerly the Strathcona School, and is an outstanding example of successful remodelling. Improvements have been made throughout the years, and were made possible, mainly, by financial assistance from Provincial and Federal grants. Beginning January 1st, 1959, the hospital was approved by The Ontario Hospital Services Commission

to participate in the hospital insurance plan. As a result, operating costs for insured persons are paid by the Commission.

The Chiefs of Medicine in each of the seven general hospitals in Toronto act as Honorary Consultants to the medical staff, and a close relationship is maintained with the general hospitals in investigation and treatment of patients.

The medical staff in Runnymede Hospital consists of a chief medical specialist and three attending physicians. If treatment indicated is other than can be provided on the premises, the patient's transfer is arranged to a general hospital. For this reason and others it is required that admission of patients be arranged through general hospitals where adequate investigation and diagnosis can be made.

In the rehabilitation and re-establishment programme, the various staff members play their part as a team, doctors, nurses, occupational and physical therapists. And at the present time, assistance in re-establishment is being given by the Public Health Nursing Division, City of Toronto. Other City Departments which provide services or assistance are the Dental Division, Department of Health, Toronto Public Library, Department of Public Welfare, Department of

Buildings and Development and Department of Parks and Recreation.

The aim of the hospital continues to be to keep abreast of modern trends and developments, to constantly improve the care of the chronically ill in Toronto, and to give leadership in providing beneficial hospital treatment with emphasis on rehabilitation or maximum degree of improvement.

THE TORONTO HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS

A modern and efficient port has been created, utilizing the sheltered harbour of Toronto Bay. Twelve miles of excellent berthage handles the many lake and ocean vessels that make Toronto a port of call.

The development that has taken place commenced in 1911 following the creation of the port authority known as The Toronto Harbour Commissioners. Incorporation of the new administration was made by Federal Act of Parliament which authorizes the appointment of five Commissioners—three by the Council of the City of Toronto—one by the Government of Canada, and one by the Government of Canada upon the recommendation of the Board of Trade of Metropolitan Toronto. Office is for a three-

year period with members serving without remuneration and being eligible for reappointment.

The port is the gateway to Canada's richest area with the country's largest concentration of industry and population contained within a hundred-mile radius centred by the rapidly expanding Toronto area. Excellent rail, road and air services supplement the waterborne transportation and provide swift movement of goods to and from the entire hinterland served by the Port.

Throughout the years that growth and progress have taken place, the City of Toronto and the Government of Canada have co-operated freely with the port authority in carrying out their projects. To finance the necessary work and in accordance with the powers granted them, the Commissioners from time to time issued bonds which were guaranteed as to principal and interest by the City. This assistance was required up to 1951 when the port operations were to the point where revenue and available capital monies were sufficient to not only meet operating charges but also to fulfil all obligations with regard to interest and bond retirement. This latter payment amounted to $936,-104.00 in 1959. The Federal Government, during the initial construction period and since

then, has constructed various pier and channel walls as well as carrying out certain dredging operations.

Construction of new piers and waterways entailed the filling of useless marshlands and the extending of the city shore line. Upon the new land masses thus formed, industrial concerns located due to many advantages, combined with the accessibility to waterborne transportation. During 1959 businesses operating on the waterfront paid directly to the City $4,924,921.00 in taxes, making a total over the years since incorporation of approximately $51,282,048.00. This is a tangible result of the port operation that can be readily assessed but in addition are the intangibles of additional payrolls, transportation charges, fees, capital expenditures, and many others that cannot be overlooked.

The opening of the new St. Lawrence Seaway system in 1959 commenced a new era for the Port of Toronto and the City it serves. Ocean vessels of over 500 feet in length became a common sight along the waterfront. Cargoes of sugar from Mauritius, automobiles from Europe, and steel from the United Kingdom moved into the area, while exports of soya bean meal and scrap metal moved to foreign markets. In addition to these single type cargoes, the entire direct overseas business took a

tremendous upsurge with almost a 200 per cent increase taking place. With the expeditious handling of ships and cargo, the result was that the port gained a reputation of being the finest on the Great Lakes.

A Municipal Airport located at Toronto Island is one of the ten busiest airports in Canada. It has a seaplane base in addition to land runways. It is administered by the Toronto Harbour Commissioners for and at the expense of the City. The same arrangement is in force with regard to the Toronto Harbour Police. This Marine Police Force, equipped with speedboats and lifeboats, patrols the more than 40 miles of waterways that exist in the harbour limits.

THE HOUSING AUTHORITY OF TORONTO

The Housing Authority of Toronto was established under provision of The City of Toronto Act, 1947, and By-law 16933. Although the original By-law was passed specifically for the development of the Regent Park (North) Housing Project, the City may entrust the Housing Authority with the construction, maintenance, control, operation and management of any housing project as defined by The Planning Act, 1946; any emergency housing project; any low-rental housing project; any slum clearance

project; or any other housing project which the Corporation has undertaken or may undertake under its powers.

As the City's agent in all housing matters, the Housing Authority is now responsible for five distinct yet related operations:

1. The construction, maintenance, operation and management of Regent Park (North) Housing Project.
2. The maintenance, operation and management of Miscellaneous Housing.
3. The construction, maintenance, operation and management of new or renovated housing financed under the Charter of the City of Toronto Limited Dividend Housing Corporation Limited.
4. The operation and management of a Housing Registry.
5. The relocation of families living in areas scheduled for redevelopment.

REGENT PARK (NORTH) HOUSING PROJECT

Canada's first experiment in slum clearance occupies an area in downtown Toronto of 42½ acres and comprises six city blocks. Most of the 628 houses previously on the site were in

poor condition, as were the commercial and industrial buildings. However, each of the 822 families living in the area as of July 15, 1947, the date of expropriation, was offered accommodation in the project as progressive construction made it available. Many took advantage of this offer and some 400 of the original families continue to live in Regent Park (North).

With the completion in April, 1959, of the William C. Dies Building, the project reached a total of 1,397 units consisting of:

Bachelor - - - - -	31 units
1 bedroom - - - -	190 units
2 bedroom - - - -	562 units
3 bedroom - - - -	498 units
4 bedroom - - - -	82 units
5 bedroom - - - -	34 units
Total - - - -	1,397 units

These units are located in 56 row houses; 16 three-storey buildings; 6 six-storey buildings; 1 eight-storey building and the Administration Building (14 units).

New Building for Diminishing Families

This building is named after Mr. William C. Dies, an original member of the Housing

Authority and its present Chairman, in recognition of his invaluable service in the field of Public Housing. It was designed to solve a difficulty which had not been foreseen when the project was first planned. With the passage of time, many families have dwindled in size, leaving only the parents, or, as in some cases, a widow or widower. Because of the paucity of single bedroom apartments many of these "diminishing families" were occupying more space than necessary, thus depriving others of accommodation. Unwilling to thrust these tenants out, the Authority has built this eight-storey apartment building to accommodate them. On the north and south side of every floor communal balconies provide pleasant places for friendly visiting. On the main floor two large lounging rooms with facilities for serving refreshments are available for use by members of the Regent Park (North) "community". The Authority is grateful to the Garden Club of Toronto for its generous gift of detailed landscaping plans for a garden for the use of the senior citizens living in the project. Protected by bordering shrubbery from over-exuberant youngsters, the not-so-young chat together, engage in games of shuffleboard . . . or, if they prefer, watch . . . and sometimes help . . . the garden grow.

Recreation

Other recreational facilities in Regent Park (North) include: a full-sized gymnasium complete with stage, public address system and "hi-fi" equipment; a games room (also located in the Administration Building); four craftrooms (in the basement of one of the three-storey apartment buildings); three "Tiny-Tot" Playgrounds, the one in the west section having access to the basement of the William C. Dies Building for indoor play; two baseball diamonds; paved areas for basketball, volleyball, etc. Supervision of these activities is provided by the City's Department of Parks and Recreation, which also gives leadership to the older citizens who have frequent parties and social gatherings in the lounge rooms of the William C. Dies Building.

The Old Boys' Association, an active tenant organization, provides additional recreational activities, including sports and games for the young fry. From funds which it has raised it has donated equipment and materials to the lounge rooms also.

Financing

Prior to the National Housing Act of 1954, Federal and Provincial legislation permitted comparatively restricted financial assistance for

public housing. Therefore, the City in 1946 had no choice but to make a sizeable investment in Regent Park (North), an investment, however, which will be amortized within thirty years, leaving the City sole owner of some 1,400 dwelling units on 42½ acres of valuable, centrally located land. These units now yield an annual operating surplus of more than $250,000.00. Savings due to the resultant decrease in fire protection, incidence of crime, welfare costs, delinquency charges, etc., are incalculable. In addition, the payment of full property tax (over $300,000.00 in 1959) contrasts strikingly with the $36,000.00 derived from the area prior to its redevelopment. It would seem that the City has made a wise investment in Regent Park (North), not only in terms of dollars and cents, but in the immeasurable yet priceless terms of human welfare.

Rentals

All rentals in Regent Park (North) are geared to income or "ability to pay".

MISCELLANEOUS HOUSING

On February 1, 1960, the Authority had under its jurisdiction approximately 100 units situated on sites scattered throughout the City.

Housing Authority of Toronto—Continued

These included No. 301 Broadview Avenue, a residential home for some seventeen older citizens. This house was purchased by the City of Toronto as part of a general plan of rehabilitation for the Riverdale District. Having renovated and converted the house for multiple occupancy, the Housing Authority of Toronto accepted the offer of St. Matthew's Parish to furnish and operate it. The Parish has furnished the house, with the help of various individuals and firms, as well as a substantial grant from the Atkinson Foundation and all the contents (except the stove and refrigerator) have been provided at no cost to the City. The house is administered by a special committee set up by the Parish. Accommodation is provided for at least 16 residents and a housekeeper, the basic fee being $67.00 per month for room and board (Old Age Pensioners may receive a $20.00 monthly supplement if necessary). The only restriction in the choice of applicants is that they must be in reasonably good health upon admission. This is a "Pilot Project", in that it represents an experiment in the sharing of responsibility and effort between a public and a private body.

CITY OF TORONTO LIMITED DIVIDEND HOUSING CORPORATION LIMITED

In order to take advantage of financial assistance offered by the Federal Government by way of mortgage loans to Limited Dividend Companies for the purpose of providing additional housing, the five members of the Housing Authority are constituted Directors of the City of Toronto Limited Dividend Housing Corporation Limited. The first project erected under the Charter of this Company is a small-scale development utilizing a parcel of City-owned land on Phin Avenue. "Phin Park" consists of one three-storey apartment building containing 24 one-bedroom suites, and ten row houses in two groups of five, with four bedrooms each, for a total of 34 housing units. This project was fully occupied on August 1, 1959.

McCormick Park Apartments, a six-storey building on Dundas Street West, was ready for occupancy in the spring of 1960. Its 106 suites consisted of:

Bachelor - - - - -	14 units
1 bedroom - - - -	28 units
2 bedroom - - - -	38 units
3 bedroom - - - -	26 units
Total - - - -	106 units

Greenwood Park Apartments — Dundas Street East

Other projects utilizing City-owned land are at various stages of planning and construction. Greenwood Park Apartments on Dundas Street East, consisting of 81 suites, will be completed by early 1961, as should three other smaller developments: 25 apartments in a six-storey building at Wayland Avenue and Gerrard Street East; 25 apartments in another six-storey building on Seaton Street (previously the site of a hostel for men); 33 "maisonnettes" and apartments on Norway Avenue.

Negotiations are under way for construction on lands at Shaw and Dundas Streets, at Queen Street East and Eastern Avenue, and on other spot sites.

HOUSING REGISTRY

Owing to the continuing need of families for adequate housing at rents they can afford,

City Council, on May 12, 1958, instructed the Housing Authority to establish a central "Housing Registry" at which landlords may list accommodation available at reasonable rents, and would-be tenants may apply. Utilizing the Authority's staff and office facilities at 415 Gerrard Street East, the Housing Registry became fully operative in October, 1958. It has shown healthy and steady growth.

As a result of these operations, 331 families have been placed in accommodations listed, and 1,851 prospective tenants were given contacts or "leads" to locate suitable low-rental housing.

In the Spring of 1960 the Housing Registry was temporarily moved to an office in the Moss Park Redevelopment Area so that, in addition to its regular duties, it might assist the Housing Authority in carrying out its obligations as Relocation Agent for the City during the acquisition and demolition of the area.

THE PARKING AUTHORITY OF TORONTO

The Parking Authority of Toronto was established under provision of The City of Toronto Act, 1952, and By-law 18680. It is charged with the responsibility of construction, maintenance, operation, and management of municipal off-street parking facilities, providing accommodation at reasonable and economic rates. The Parking Authority is composed of three commissioners who are appointed for terms of three years. Each commissioner must be a taxpaying citizen of Toronto. In June, 1958, the original members, Mr. Ralph C. Day, Chairman; Lieut.-Col. J. F. Ellis, M.B.E., and Mr. Alfred Ward, were re-appointed for a further three-year term.

The Authority is required to be self-sustaining. It is not permitted to hold title to its fixed assets even when purchased out of the Authority's own funds. All fixed assets are held in the name of the City of Toronto and values thereof are shown on the City Treasurer's books as well as The Parking Authority's books. The Authority is required to pay all normal business and real estate taxes. For instance, in 1959, the Authority paid to the City Treasurer $507,-235.00.

Operations commenced during the latter part of 1952, and at the time of writing there are 35 municipal surface carparks and 4 municipal

garages providing 7,318 off-street spaces.

The Authority's first garage, located at Queen and Victoria Streets, was opened to the public in April, 1956, and at that time provided self-lock parking for some 435 cars. An additional level was added during 1958 which increased the capacity of this very popular garage to 532 cars.

During the latter part of 1957 the Authority brought into operation two mechanical parking garages, one situated at Temperance Street, the other at Dundas Square. The mechanical garage at Temperance Street provides parking for 396 cars, while the smaller version of the mechanical garage at Dundas Square can accommodate 288 cars. The mechanical garages are quite novel in design being able to park the car without either the owner or the Authority's personnel handling the vehicle at all. The Authority, with these two installation, has pioneered a completely new concept in parking.

The fourth garage is the Civic Square Underground Garage. This was constructed at a cost of just over $3,000,000.00, considerably below the budgetted estimate of $3,625,000.00. The Authority is extremely gratified with the growing popularity of this underground parking venture which provides some 1,266 spaces. This

garage was opened on July 21st, 1958, by His Worship Mayor Nathan Phillips, Q.C. In the early stages the patronage was light but during the Christmas shopping period the Underground Garage parked in excess of 4,200 cars a day on numerous occasions. Since that time, in spite of the seasonally slack parking months, the Underground Garage has maintained a satisfactory level of parkers' use. It was originally thought that a 900-car extension would be made to this garage when the new City Hall was constructed. However, the Parking Authority now feels that due to parking trends this addition should be at least 1,000 cars, and the Authority is planning for this amount.

During its short history, the Authority has introduced many innovations in its parking methods. Possibly one with which the public is well familiar is its method of indicating its off-street parking facilities by means of the

sign with a directional arrow. The Authority is anxious to have this symbol adopted by other municipalities to indicate their facilities and by such means the symbol may well become a standard for high quality, off-street parking.

As has been indicated in Annual Reports, there are extensive plans for the future. Right at the moment there is on hand the extension

of the parking facility in the Yonge-Eglinton district. This is quite novel inasmuch as the Authority is going to operate two carparks on the same site. This will result in a considerable saving on the venture. The Authority is endeavouring to establish a parking garage and combined office building to be located in uptown Toronto at Yonge and Bloor Streets. This is the forerunner of many projects to provide parking by the full utilization of lands in areas where it is presently not economically feasible to do so. During 1960 the Authority plans to establish several neighbourhood parking lots. On top of these immediate extensions to its operations, the Authority has long-term plans for garages on several of the present surface carparks. These, together with new surface lots, will bring the total number of Authority off-street parking spaces to over 15,000 within the next five years.

The Parking Authority of Toronto is proud to be able to serve the citizens of Toronto and the City's motoring visitors. It will always endeavour to maintain its parking facilities at a standard second to none.

TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The Toronto Public Libraries, now in their 76th year, include the Reference Library and the Central Circulating Library in the main building at College and St. George Streets; the Boys and Girls House at 40 St. George Street, the Music Library at Avenue Road and St. Clair, and twenty branches throughout the City.

The Reference Library, when the $350,000 addition is completed in the Spring, will include the General Reference Division; the Hallam Room of Business and Technology; the Metropolitan Bibliographical Centre; the Baldwin Room of manuscripts and rare Canadiana; the Toronto Room of pictures, maps, bound newspapers, architectural plans and other materials relating to the City of Toronto, past, present and future; the Map Collection, and the Fine Art Section, including reference and circulating books on fine art, the Picture Loan Collection and the non-Toronto pictures from the John Ross Robertson Collection and the other historical collections of the Library.

The resources of the Reference Library include some 237,634 volumes (books, pamphlets, Government documents, etc.) as well as leading Canadian, British and American newspapers and magazines, and a "Current File" of clippings. The Hallam Room has a variety of special services for business and industry, in-

cluding a large collection of patent specifications, trade directories, trade journals and a corporation file. In the Picture Loan Collection, there are over 492,000 pictures. During the past year, the Reference Division served some 290,000 persons, as well as answering over 42,000 telephone inquiries.

The Central Circulating Library has the largest collection of circulating books in the City, and includes the Kipling Room for boys and girls of High School age. In the main building also, are an auditorium and exhibition gallery.

Boys' and Girls' House next door has a well-equipped children's library, a Little Theatre for story hours, puppet shows and other gatherings, and also houses the famous Osborne Collection of Early Children's Books, 1566-1910.

The Music Library in the Howard Ferguson House, 559 Avenue Road, provides a complete service including books and periodicals about music and musicians, sheet music, bound scores and records. There are over 23,000 volumes (books and scores), and some 1,500 records in the circulating collection. Over 2,500 reference records may be played in the Listening Room with the use of turntables and ear-phones.

The Foreign Literature Collection of over 20,000 volumes is spread throughout the

branches, but any particular book may be obtained on request through any branch or from the Foreign Literature Centre at Queen and Lisgar Streets.

The various sections of the City are served by twenty branch libraries. Sixteen of these have both adult and boys and girls sections. Two (Downtown and Queen and Lisgar Branches) have adult sections only. The remaining two (Manning and Regent Park) are just for boys and girls. In addition, the Toronto Public Libraries administer smaller libraries in 30 schools; hospital libraries in eight hospitals; and deposit libraries in eleven Homes for the Aged, in Humewood House, the Mercer Reformatory for Women, the Metropolitan Toronto Jail, the Second Mile Club (High Park Branch) and William E. Coutts Co. Ltd.

The management and control of the Public Libraries of the City are vested in the Toronto Public Library Board, appointed pursuant to the Public Libraries Act (Chap. 283, R.S.O. 1937) and composed of the Mayor of the City (or a member of the City Council appointed by him as his representative) and eight others: three appointed by the City Council, three by the Board of Education, and two by the Separate (Catholic) School Board. The persons appointed by the City Council and the Board of Education

hold office for three years, and those by the Separate School Board for two years. These members retire in rotation at the end of their respective terms on the 31st of January.

The Board holds its regular meeting on the second Wednesday of each month.

The Libraries are maintained by an annual appropriation from the tax rate, under legislative enactment, of an amount not to exceed fifty cents per capita of the population of the City as shown in the returns of the Metropolitan Toronto Assessment Department. This appropriation is obligatory, but on a vote of a majority of the members of the Council present and voting the appropriation may be increased to any amount the Council may approve.

LIBRARY STATISTICS, 1959

Value of Libraries, including buildings and grounds, about	$3,977,917
Adult books issued for home reading	2,279,299
Reference books used	308,227
Boys and girls books used	1,891,869
Total number of books and pamphlets in the Libraries	938,835

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

Visitors to Ontario often ask, "What is the Canadian National Exhibition?" Few, if any, natives would ask the question because they have been brought up on "The Ex". The visitor, if he persists in his query, will get as many answers as the number of times he repeats the question. More than two million nine hundred thousand people pass through the many gates of Toronto's Exhibition Park during the sixteen days of the Canadian National Exhibition each year, and each carries away a different impression.

If the visitor is perplexed by the number of different answers which he receives to his question, "What is the Canadian National Exhibition?" it is because it is many things to many people. The Park, the buildings, the exhibits, the sports, are but hollow shells without the crowds. To every member of each day's crowd, the Ex is something different. It is a subjective creature, which leaves contrasting memory pictures for each age, each member of the family.

It is a family affair with the escorting parents often wishing they were young enough to see it through their children's eyes, but at the same time visiting the thousands of exhibits which show them what is new in Canada. Many years ago, it was described as the "Show Window of the Nation".

Visitors still come to see what is new. In the past they have seen the first electric railway in Canada, the early electric lights, the introduction of X-ray, new street cars, trains and aircraft; rayons and nylons had their first Canadian public showing there and many other record firsts were set.

Canada's Sports Hall of Fame continues to draw crowds of visitors interested in sports greats of the past and present.

In 1958 the International Hockey Hall of Fame was officially linked with Canada's Sports Hall of Fame and is housed in the same building.

In 1959 the International Air Show was again held during the Canadian National Exhibition. This feature proved very popular with the thousands of visitors attending the last three days of the Exhibition.

Another feature of 1959 was "Lake Fair Day" which featured water sports of all kinds including water-skiers, racing shells, canoe tilting, displays by Royal Navy Frogmen, etc.

The greatest of the world's annual expositions has for its setting a magnificent park not far from the centre of downtown Toronto. Comprising 350 acres with a frontage of a mile and a half on Lake Ontario it is a triumph of the landscape gardener's art. It is shaded by old

Princess Margaret Fountain — Exhibition Park →

QUEEN ELIZABETH BUILDING

trees, traversed by miles of paved boulevards and includes all the public services and utilities of a well ordered city with the exception of overnight accommodation.

The tourist revels in the great variety of entertainment features—the $3,500,000.00 Grandstand with seating accommodation for more than 24,000 persons, is the centre of various forms of entertainment. Hundreds of performers on a 350-foot stage with scenic lighting effects of unequalled brilliance and magnitude have earned international acclaim for the annual presentation. The pyrotechnic finale is a scene of variety and beauty. Music of foreign bands, sports afloat and ashore, and a mile-long Midway make an enjoyable and profitable holiday.

Industry, education, science, music, travel, fashions, sports, and engineering are presented in concentrated form. Agriculture is still a basic part of this great show window of Canada. Cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, grain and vegetables are on display and outstanding examples of the farmer's efforts are exhibited in competition one with the other for National awards. Canada's National Horse Show takes several days to complete the classes and in 1959 three separate and distinct dog shows were held during the fourteen days.

Display of Naval and Mercantile ships off Exhibition waterfront during C.N.E. 1959 →

Canadian National Exhibition—Continued

To celebrate the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1959, the greatest display of fighting ships in Canada's history was seen in Lake Ontario off the CNE Breakwater—ships from many foreign countries took part in this great celebration and thousands of sailors from many countries and from both fighting ships and merchantmen enjoyed shore leave at the Exhibition. In no way could they have secured a broader picture of Canada than at the CNE.

Something for everyone is certainly a statement truly descriptive of the Canadian National Exhibition.

To accommodate its many visitors two extra days were added in 1958. This year, the Canadian National Exhibition will open on Wednesday, August 24th, and continue until Saturday, September 10th (excluding Sundays).

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL WINTER FAIR ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

The Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, held each November at Toronto, was brought into existence by the Association which was formed in 1919 to promote higher agriculture through an annual competitive exhibition of farm products. The "Royal" now holds an esteemed position on this continent because of its wide scope, its international aspect, its variety of exhibits and high standards.

The membership is composed of representatives of agricultural bodies from every part of Canada as well as the Dominion and Provincial Governments and the City of Toronto.

Prior to the opening of the first Fair in 1922 His Majesty, the late King George V, graciously chose to grant the Association a Royal Charter, thus the word "Royal" in the title.

Seventeen annual shows had been held before the outbreak of the war in September, 1939, caused their suspension until 1946. Entries were close to 16,000 in 1959 and the quality higher than ever before. The attendance was good. All of which leads to the conclusion that the value of this annual institution is heartily appreciated by both agriculturalists and the general public. Plans for the 32nd

show are well under way—the dates are November 11th to 19th, 1960.

The "Royal" has 26 acres under one roof, with accommodation for 1,200 horses, 2,250 cattle, 1,000 swine, 1,200 sheep and goats and 4,000 poultry and pet stock as well as display space. In all 15,000 head of livestock and poultry can be accommodated. In 1959, $145,000.00 prize money was offered. The following prize lists are issued during the Summer to a total of about 25,000 copies and will be mailed on request: Horse Show; Livestock; Seed, Grain and Hay; Poultry, Pigeons and Pet Stock; Dairy Products; Floriculture; Fruit and Vegetables; Junior Activities.

The following description of the "Royal" appeared in the Family Herald: "The 'Royal' has a wonderful livestock show—perhaps the finest in the world. But livestock alone could never make it the convention hall of the nation. . . . No other single event proclaims our arrival (at nationhood) so magnificently or makes our essential unity so evident. . . . The 'Royal' is indeed the mecca of Canadian stockmen—and many Americans as well. Once they have trodden its tanbark they become true believers, ready to make any necessary sacrifices to return again and again. . . . Even a third or

fourth prize at the 'Royal' is worth a tremendous amount in advertising. . . . Canada's 'Royal' is a tremendous force for the improvement of Canadian agriculture. . . . So they come to the Fair from the farm and the city, from public schools and high schools, some for educational reasons, some for business and some—well just for fun. Seems as though the 'Royal' has found the perfect combination to attract young folks to the Fair. There is something to interest everyone—and that something is a worthwhile experience. The 'Royal' is a fascinating classroom."

The administrative offices of the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair are located in the Coliseum, Exhibition Park, Toronto.

TELEPHONE SERVICE IN TORONTO

In 1959, the demand for telephone service in Toronto, which has more telephones in proportion to its population than any other city in Canada, continued at a remarkable rate. Some 38,000 telephones were added in the local calling area, making a total of 758,184. It is estimated that 42,500 will be added during 1960 and that the people who live in Greater Toronto will place more than 6,500,000 telephone calls each day.

Telephone Service—Continued

Keeping pace with demand, the Bell Telephone Company of Canada invested more than $34,000,000 in Greater Toronto and its surrounding communities during 1959 on the expansion and improvement of local service. This rapid growth is expected to continue in 1960 with a budget of nearly $33,000,000 for this area.

Year-end reports on Direct Distance Dialing, inaugurated in Toronto in May, 1958, indicate a daily average of 45,912 long distance calls dialed directly by Toronto area customers—up more than 8,000 over 1958. During 1959, cities like New York, Cleveland, Chicago, Rochester, Pittsburg and Boston were added to the growing list of places that can be called direct from Toronto.

During 1960 this list will be greatly increased as all places ready for customer dialing in the United States will be able to be dialed direct from Toronto. Also during the year a number of additional points in the Company's territory in Ontario and Quebec, including North Bay, Kingston, Sudbury, Quebec City and London, as well as a number of other points across Canada will have customer dialing service.

Ninety per cent of the streets in the city proper are free of telephone poles and over-

head wires, and in 1959, 248,895 additional miles of wire in underground cable were placed under Toronto streets to meet expanding requirements. Three new telephone buildings and three additions to existing buildings were completed during the year in Toronto and suburbs—and five other buildings and extensions were started, scheduled for 1960 completion. Work continues on a 10-storey building on Eglinton Avenue, to house long distance units, directory and sales departments and other administrative offices. Date of completion is expected to be early in 1961.

President of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada is Thomas W. Eadie, with headquarters in Montreal.

Dr. W. H. Cruickshank, vice-president and general manager, Toronto Area, and C. E. Watson, vice-president and general manager, Western Area, are both located in Toronto.

Directors of the Company living in Toronto are Henry Borden, C.M.G., Q.C., and Robert A. Laidlaw.

Headquarters for the Company's Toronto and Western Areas are located at 393 University Avenue.

THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY

The Consumers' Gas Company is now in its 112th year of service, supplying the citizens of the Toronto area with gas for residential, commercial and industrial use. Natural Gas, used throughout the system, comes from Western Canada.

Some 1,400 Company employees serve the Metropolitan Toronto area. During 1959 the Company paid approximately $600,000 in property taxes to the Metropolitan communities.

In 1959 residential usage of Natural Gas was 10,893,744,000 cubic feet, commercial 1,982,472,000 cubic feet and industrial 4,922,-015,000 cubic feet. Competitive rates for any application may be obtained from the Company or any accredited dealer.

The Company's Industrial and Development Division at 19 Toronto Street is very active in promoting the Metropolitan Toronto area to industries who are interested in locating in Canada.

The Blue Flame Room, the Company's attractive, modern auditorium at General Office, 19 Toronto Street, is available to groups and organizations. This room and its facilities are provided as a FREE community service to Metropolitan Toronto citizens.

Consumers' Gas Company—Continued

Board of Directors

A. L. Bishop, President; O. L. Jones, Vice-President and General Manager; M. Geary, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer; W. C. Laidlaw; J. A. Northey; Rolph R. Corson; G. E. Creber; Honourable Senator G. P. Campbell, Q.C., LL.D.; J. K. MacDonald; A. Ross Poyntz; Wm. H. Zimmerman; His Worship the Mayor of Toronto, Nathan Phillips, Q.C.

General Offices—19 Toronto Street, EMpire 2-5858.

TORONTO HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM

The Toronto Hydro-Electric System is owned by the City of Toronto, and operated by the Toronto Electric Commissioners. It is one of the largest municipally-owned distribution systems in the world, and distributes power at unusually low rates.

ALTERNATING CURRENT LIGHT AND POWER RATES RESIDENCE SERVICE

Alternating Current—60 cycle—120 volts.

Energy Charge:

Two cents per kilowatt-hour for the first 60 kilowatt-hours' use per month.

One and four-tenths cents per kilowatt-hour for all additional consumption.

Prompt payment discount 10 per cent.
Minimum monthly bill—75c. (net).

COMMERCIAL LIGHTING SERVICE

Alternating Current—60 cycle—120 volts.

Billing Demand—by meter or 100 per cent Installed Capacity.

Monthly Demand Charge:

Eight and one-half cents per 100 watts of Installed Capacity or Billing Demand.
Minimum Demand—500 watts.

Energy Charge:

Two and one-tenth cents per kilowatt-hour for equivalent of first 100 hours' monthly use of Billing Demand.

Seven-tenths cent per kilowatt-hour for all additional consumption.

Prompt payment discount 10 per cent.
Minimum monthly bill 75c. (net).

POWER SERVICE

Alternating Current—60 cycle—3 phase—550 volts.

Billing Demand—by meter or 100 per cent Installed Capacity. Alternating Current—60 cycle—3 phase—208 volts (see note).

Monthly Demand Charge:

One dollar and ten cents per killowatt of Installed Capacity or Billing Demand.

Hydro-Electric System—Continued

Energy Charge:

Two and one-tenth cents per kilowatt-hour for equivalent of the first 50 hours' monthly use of the Billing Demand.

One and four-tenths cents per kilowatt-hour for equivalent of the second 50 hours' monthly use of the Billing Demand.

Thirty-eight one-hundredths cent per kilowatt-hour for all additional consumption.

Prompt payment discount—10 per cent.

TYPICAL FLAT RATE WATER HEATER MONTHLY RATES

	Gross	Net
500 watt.....	$3.30	$2.97
600 watt.....	3.70	3.33
800 watt.....	4.50	4.05
1000 watt.....	5.60	5.04
1200 watt.....	6.40	5.76

Rates for other sizes on request.

NO CHARGE FOR INSTALLATION, SERVICE, REPLACEMENT OR REMOVAL

Note:—Alternating Current—60 cycles—3-phase—208 volts Service is supplied in areas where 4-wire A.C. network is installed.

Rates for special classes of service, such as Hall Lighting, Sign Lighting, etc., may be obtained on application.

TORONTO TRANSIT COMMISSION

The Toronto Transit Commission is responsible for the operation of all local public transportation within the Metropolitan Toronto area with the exception of railways and taxis.

The present Commission was incorporated by the same Act of the Ontario Legislature which, on January 1st, 1954, joined Toronto and its 12 neighbouring suburban municipalities into the new Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto. On that date the Toronto Transit Commission assumed all the duties and obligations of its predecessor, the Toronto Transportation Commission, which had served the City of Toronto since 1920. At the same time the financial responsibility of the Commission, which previously extended only to the Toronto city limits—an area of 35 square miles—was enlarged to cover the Metropolitan area of 240 square miles, an area approximately 25 miles wide and 10 miles deep.

The Toronto Transit Commission consists of five members, all residents and ratepayers of Metropolitan Toronto, who are appointed by the Metropolitan Council for terms of five years and salaries of the Commissioners are fixed by the Council. No member of the Metropolitan Council or of the council of an area municipality is eligible for appointment to the Commission.

Toronto Transit Commission—Continued

Toronto can well be proud of its transportation system for it enjoys an almost world-wide reputation as one of the finest publicly owned transit systems anywhere. 290,200,000 passengers were carried and over 47,000,000 miles were operated over its routes in 1959.

The Commission's fleet of 2,000 safe, modern passenger vehicles includes street cars, trolley coaches, motor buses and coaches, and subway cars.

In addition to its urban and suburban services the Commission, through its subsidiary company, Gray Coach Lines Limited, operates a network of interurban motor coach routes in central and southern Ontario. With its routes extending from the United States border at Niagara Falls and Buffalo to Sudbury, North Bay, the Muskoka Lakes and other Ontario vacation resorts, Gray Coach Lines' services have helped to make Toronto a hub of highway travel and have helped to develop a profitable tourist business for the City. Special sight-seeing and charter coach services are also provided by Gray Coach Lines.

The Toronto Island Ferries are owned and operated by the Commission. During all but the most severe winter months passenger and freight service is supplied by a fleet of 3 ferry boats

and other freight craft between the mainland and the three islands—Centre Island, Hanlan's Point and Ward's Island. In the winter months, service is maintained for permanent island residents by means of ice-breaking tugs.

THE SUBWAY SYSTEM

The Toronto Transit Commission officially opened its 4.6 mile Yonge Street Subway on March 30th, 1954. It is part of the services in the central fare zone of the Metropolitan system and free transfers are issued to and accepted from the connecting surface routes.

Built in four years at a total cost of $64,000,000 including rolling stock, the line connects the downtown district with the north end of the City. Running under or near Yonge Street between Union Station and Eglinton Avenue, the subway is now providing fast, efficient, traffic-free transportation for up to 32,000 passengers per hour. A two-minute service is operated during peak hours. The Commission owns a total of 140 subway cars. With a planned capacity of 40,000 passengers per hour, the subway is the backbone of the Commission's transit system and it makes connections with 27 street car, trolley coach and motor bus routes.

Toronto Transit Commission—Continued

While the subway is of tremendous benefit to those who use it, it is also helpful to many thousands of people who may not use public transportation. It has contributed to the relief of downtown traffic congestion. It has greatly improved real estate values along its route and, because of this, it has led to increased business and property assessments in the areas it serves.

Ten Mile Extension Now Under Construction

Faced with the necessity of relieving traffic congestion on Bloor Street, Toronto's principal east-west artery, and anticipating tremendous population growth in suburban areas tributary to the Bloor Street car line, Metropolitan Toronto and the Toronto Transit Commission have joined hands in the construction of the Bloor-Danforth-University Subway. Construction was started in September, 1959, and is being carried out in three major stages extending over a 10-year period. Work has been planned so that each stage can be placed into operation as it is completed.

The first stage is the University line which joins with and extends the Yonge Street subway from Union subway station along Front Street and north on University Avenue to Bloor. Construction work is in progress on this stage and is scheduled for completion in January ,1963.

The second construction stage will be started early in 1963. It extends along Danforth Avenue and Bloor Street from Greenwood Avenue to the University line and includes construction of Greenwood yard and shops. Completion date is set for 1966. The third stage of the subway is the west leg of the route, along Bloor Street from University to Keele Street and also the easterly portion from Greenwood to Woodbine Avenue. These will be started in January, 1967, and should be completed by the end of 1969.

When completed, Toronto's new subway will be 10 miles long, have 25 stations and will carry about 345,000 passengers a day. About 1½ miles will be tunnelled, ½ mile will be in open cut and the remaining 8 miles will be in concrete blocks underground. The total cost of the subway is estimated at $200,000,000 and is being shared by Metropolitan Toronto and the Toronto Transit Commission.

THE BOARD OF TRADE OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO

The Board of Trade of the City of Toronto was founded in 1844 and was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of the late Provinces of Canada in 1845. By an Act of the Federal Parliament passed in 1958, the Board's en-

larged scope was recognized in a change of name to The Board of Trade of Metropolitan Toronto. Its principal objects are:

(a) To promote and/or support such measures as, upon due consideration, are deemed calculated to advance and render prosperous the lawful trade and commerce and to foster the economic and social welfare of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto in particular and of the Province of Ontario and of the Dominion of Canada in general.

(b) To advance in all lawful ways the commercial interests of the members of the Board generally and to secure the advantages to be obtained by mutual cooperation.

The Board is one of the largest commercial organizations in the British Commonwealth and its membership of close to nine thousand represents virtually every branch of trade, industry, finance and the professions. Its affairs are conducted by a Council of twenty-four elected members and a number of Standing and Special Committees, all served by a trained permanent staff. The Committees comprise specially qualified members in the many fields of the Board's interests, and the Board acts at the municipal, provincial and federal levels of administration

on the decision of the Council based upon Committee studies.

Affiliated with the Board are fourteen Trade Branches. These are bodies of members in various classes of business to which the Board renders secretarial, treasury and related administrative services. Most of them are of substantial size and importance.

Also associated with the Board is the Board of Trade Club, which holds weekly dinner-meetings from October to April, and the Toronto Junior Board of Trade, which is a service, training and social organization of young businessmen between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. Membership in each of these groups is close to six hundred.

In addition to its work in its own broad fields of interest, the Board has direct representation on many public and private bodies concerned with commercial, social and cultural development in the Toronto area.

The Board occupies the three top floors of the new Board of Trade Building, 11 Adelaide Street West, where, in addition to its administrative offices and meeting rooms, lounge and dining facilities and other club services are provided for the use of members.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is a voluntary non-profit, non-political organization of manufacturers in every line of industry, located in more than 600 communities stretching from Newfoundland to British Columbia, who are joined together to consider and to take action on their common problems. It has grown to its present size from a handful of manufacturing pioneers who founded it in December, 1871, in the City of Toronto.

The guiding principles of the C.M.A. are simple and straightforward. Its aims and objects are to promote the interests of Canada's industries and their employees, to further the interests of Canadian manufacturers and exporters, and to render such services and assistance to the members of the Association and to manufacturers and exporters generally as the Association shall from time to time deem advisable.

The C.M.A. co-operates constantly with federal, provincial and municipal governments, commissions, boards, and organizations representing other occupations, in measures intended to promote the welfare and prosperity of the people of Canada.

In short, the aim of the C.M.A. is the development of the welfare and prosperity of Canadian industry and thus, indirectly, the well-being of every Canadian.

METROPOLITAN TORONTO CONVENTION AND VISITOR ASSOCIATION

Founded in 1926, this Association serves as a Sales-Service and Public Relations Agency for Metropolitan Toronto in the increasingly important Convention and Visitor Industry. Its membership embraces almost every segment of the Commercial and Industrial interests in the Metropolitan area. It is governed and financed by the memberships of important business organizations with the co-operation of a grant from the Metropolitan Council.

During 1958, 466 Conventions were served, 233,215 pieces of Association literature distributed, and a total of 53,750 mail enquires were processed by the Association office. Many helpful services are provided to groups meeting in Toronto, during the planning stages, and also while the Conventions are actually in progress.

Toronto today is classified as the sixth Convention city on the Continent and with the new hotels in operation no time has been lost in endeavouring to promote some of the largest international Conventions ever to come to Canada.

For the convenience of visitors arriving by motor car, the Association operates two Information and Service offices at the East and West approaches to the Metropolitan area.

TORONTO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION, METROPOLITAN

The Commission's objectives are to secure industries for, and aid industries in, the City of Toronto and surrounding territory and to give publicity to the advantages of the Toronto Area for business and manufacturing purposes.

It maintains comprehensive data concerning available industrial properties, accepts no commissions or fees, preserves confidential relations with its correspondents, invites suggestions as to names of companies, which might advantageously locate in the Toronto Area, and has a staff of qualified engineers in industrial, economic and statistical research.

Since the Commission commenced operations in 1929, it has co-operated in the establishment of 541 industrial developments for the Toronto Area, representing a capital investment of $470,000,000.00. They already provide direct employment for 46,000 persons—a figure greater than the manufacturing employment in most Ontario cities. These companies in 1959 paid to the municipalities of the Toronto Area for taxes and hydro power a total of over $10,000,000.00.

TORONTO CIVIC HISTORICAL COMMITTEE

The Toronto Civic Historical Committee was established by City Council in 1949 for the purpose of supervising and controlling, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, all matters of an historical nature within the municipality. The Committee is composed of two elected representatives, and fifteen private citizens, all of whom are appointed by City Council.

Foremost among the Committee's responsibilities is the restoration and development of Fort York and its operation as an educational and tourist site. The Fort is open to the public from May 15 to October 31 each year, and provides a series of displays designed to show the early military life of the City. Visitors are conducted through the premises by competent guides, a small admission charge being made to defray expenses. Educational tours for school classes or groups sponsored by charitable organizations are available at no charge. Some 10,000 school children in organized classes are accommodated annually. The Fort Guard, which is equipped and trained in the manner of the York Militia during the War of 1812-14, parades daily. Souvenirs, Canadian handicrafts, and refreshments are sold through a canteen which is operated on the premises under the management of the Committee.

— *By J. D. Kelly — Confederation Life Collection.*

General Salute by the Queen's Rangers at the Proclamation of Queen Victoria's Coronation, Fort York, June 28, 1838.

In 1953, the Historical Committee prepared and published a booklet entitled "Historic Toronto", which describes the City's beginnings, and a number of its places of historical interest. The booklet is sold at Fort York and other historic sites. A booklet entitled "Fort York" which gives the history of the Fort and the Battle of York, is also published and sold by the Committee.

The Committee has recently undertaken the restoration of the Officers' Quarters, the only remaining building of Stanley Barracks, Exhibition Park, built by the Royal Engineers in 1841. The building is an excellent example of British

Military architecture of the early 19th century and is one of the few of its kind left in Canada. The work of restoration is being accurately and carefully done and any necessary modern installations are concealed.

As Fort York already performs the function of a Military Museum, it was decided to establish in Stanley Barracks "The Marine Museum of Upper Canada" designed to tell the history of the waterways of Central Canada from the days of the fur trade to the present time. The Marine Museum was officially inaugurated on August 26, 1959, by Admiral of the Fleet, Earl Mountbatten of Burma who has consented to be its patron. It is planned to open the museum on a permanent basis in the spring of 1960.

The Committee is concerned with the preservation and marking of sites of historical interest throughout the City, and is also interested in assisting other organizations with the development and promotion of local historical museums. It is the Committee's aim to co-ordinate the development of existing sites so that, ultimately, a comprehensive picture of the history of Toronto may be presented.

During the past year, the Committee prepared a survey of local museums as a guide for future planning and as a means of ensuring that the museum potential within the City is exploited as fully as possible.

THE TORONTO MENDELSSOHN CHOIR

Meredith G. Glassco, President
Frederick Silvester, Conductor
W. Morley Smith, Q.C., Secretary-Treasurer

The Toronto Mendelssohn Choir is perhaps the oldest musical organization in Canada. Founded in 1894 by Dr. A. S. Vogt, it has presented great choral works not only in Toronto but in many large cities in the United States and during the last fifteen years has been very frequently engaged by Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for coast-to-coast broadcasts of its programmes.

Its annual performance of Handel's "Messiah" in Massey Hall is considered to be among the finest presentation of this work in the world. It has also recorded this work as well as Bach's, "St. Matthew Passion", and there has been and continues to be a very considerable sale of these recordings not only in Canada and the United States but also in Great Britain and various other countries.

In 1954 the Choir with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra presented these two works in Carnegie Hall, New York. This was the Choir's fifth visit to that City.

Every season the Choir presents outstanding performances of great choral works with famous

soloists and a symphony orchestra in addition to its presentation of the "Messiah", either in its own concerts at Massey Hall or as 'guests artist' on other programmes.

The Choir has had only four conductors during its long history; Dr. Vogt who founded it in 1894; Dr. H. A. Fricker from 1917 to 1942; Sir Ernest MacMillan from 1942 to 1957 and Frederick Silvester, the present Conductor, who was appointed in 1957.

Owing to pressure of other duties, Mr. Silvester is retiring at the end of June, 1960, and Mr. Walter Susskind has been appointed Conductor for the 1960-61 Season with Mr. John Sidgwick as Chorus Master.

THE TORONTO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The Toronto Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Walter Susskind, is recognized as one of the ten leading orchestras of the North American Continent, and is the hub of the musical life of Toronto.

Its season consists of almost eighty concerts which include twelve pair of Tuesday-Wednesday series subscription concerts which attract world famous artists to this city to appear as guest soloists with the orchestra; a series of

twenty-six Sunday afternoon Pop Concerts; several evening concerts for Secondary School Students, and a number of afternoon concerts for school children; all presented in Massey Hall. In addition to these concerts the T.S.O. plays a number of concerts each year in other cities in Canada and the United States: Detroit, Buffalo, Kitchener, Peterborough, Hamilton, Kingston, to name a few. These visits of Toronto's famous orchestra do much to enhance the prestige of this city and to display the cultural stature of Canada.

The operating budget of the T.S.O. for the 1958-59 season has been set at $385,000.00 and the expected earned income is estimated at $210,000.00, leaving a balance of $175,-000.00 to be raised through donations. This percentage of earned income to expenditures is the highest of any comparable orchestra on this continent. Necessary funds are obtained through the work of the Board of Directors, the fabulous energy and unique activities of the Women's Committee of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra Association, through donations from business firms and individuals, and an annual grant from Metropolitan Toronto.

The Toronto Symphony Orchestra has a long and colourful history. In 1906 Mr. Frank Welsman and Dr. Edward Fisher organized an orches-

tra which became the T.S.O. In 1918 operations were suspended, and in 1922 Dr. Luigi von Kunitz organized an orchestra which he developed into an outstanding organization although concerts were presented at 5.00 p.m. due to the fact that the leading musicians were only available at that time between their engagements at the theatres and movie houses.

Upon the death of Dr. von Kunitz in 1931 Sir Ernest MacMillan was appointed conductor and a series of evening concerts was established as the new talking films made the musicians available in the evening. After serving the orchestra for 25 years, Sir Ernest retired in 1956 and the internationally famous conductor, Walter Susskind, was appointed.

Born in Prague, Walter Susskind was conducting at the Prague German Opera House when he was twenty. During the war he toured twenty-six countries as a concert pianist finally making his home in England where he became conductor of the Carl Rosa and Sadler's Wells Opera Companies. He guest conducted the leading British orchestras and became conductor of the Scottish National Orchestra, and later conductor of the Victoria Symphony in Melbourne, Australia. During all this time he made regular tours as guest conductor of most of the leading orchestras of the world. Since coming

to Toronto he has continued to travel extensively as guest conductor, presenting concerts with famous orchestras in concert halls, radio studios and recording sessions.

THE ART GALLERY OF TORONTO

317 DUNDAS STREET WEST

In 1900 when a public-spirited committee under Sir Edmund Walker took the first steps toward the incorporation of a Toronto gallery, the "Toronto Art Museum" as it was then known, had no land, no building, and no collection. Until 1918 when The Art Gallery of Toronto opened its first three galleries it had to rely on the generosity of public institutions and the kindness of private collectors to enable it to hold exhibitions.

Now, although the Gallery continues to borrow works from other collections to assemble special exhibitions like the Venetian and British shows, it is also asked to lend paintings for the exhibition of other galleries.

The size and prestige of the collection has increased yearly through the gradual addition of paintings and sculpture by gift or purchase. Every item in the collection has been given or purchased with funds donated by private citizens and corporations. Thus the Gallery

continues its effort to keep pace with the expanding city and to be a cultural stimulus for citizens and visitors alike.

In 1911 the generous bequest of The Grange by Mrs. Goldwin Smith gave the young institution its building site. In 1918 the first galleries were completed and since then the building has grown in stages to its present state.

The collection, too, had its beginnings in 1911 when an arrangement was made with the Canadian National Exhibition to receive on long-term loan works of art acquired by that association. Today the visitor will find painting and sculpture ranging from Old Masters of the 14th century to young painters of today. A walk through the galleries will reward the visitor who enjoys Tintoretto, Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Gainsborough, Reynolds, Degas, Renoir, William Ronald and Jimmy Ernst.

Naturally the Gallery has an important collection of Canadian work. Perhaps the best known examples are The West Wind, by Tom Thomson, and North Shore, Lake Superior, by Lawren Harris. For the lover of contemporary art, there are representative foreign and Canadian works, including paintings by Riopelle, Buffet, Afro, Sutherland, Augustus John and sculpture by Henry Moore and Jacques Lipchitz.

Dutch Painting — The Golden Age.
Jan Steen family viewing Steen's "Family Group"
at The Art Gallery of Toronto.

In addition to donations from private citizens and corporations, the Gallery's work has been helped by grants from the Metropolitan Council. By agreement with the City of Toronto, the Gallery's grounds have been made into a public park, maintained by the City, and admission to the Gallery is free on weekends and holidays. In consideration of this, the City makes an annual payment to the Gallery.

On Wednesday Open Nights, lectures, films, demonstrations and tours of the exhibitions

stimulate the adult visitor. Regular school tours introduce the Gallery's collection and facilities to nearly 30,000 of the City's children every year.

Annual membership in the Gallery is open to everyone for a small yearly fee. The interest and support of its 4,800 members makes the Gallery a vigorous and influential voice in Toronto's public life.

THE NATIONAL BALLET OF CANADA

The headquarters, residential school and offices of The National Ballet of Canada are located in Toronto. The internationally-famous company was founded in 1951 and had its first performance in this city in November of that year. Now a permanent, year-round organization with its own scenic, wardrobe and business departments, the National Ballet has performed to more than 1,500,000 paying customers in three countries besides the millions more who have seen it on television networks in Canada and the United States.

Artistic Director Celia Franca founded also a summer school which, in the 19th-century St. Lawrence Hall, attracts annually hundreds of dance students and teachers from all parts of the continent.

In September, 1959, the National Ballet

National Ballet of Canada.
Scene from "Winter Night".

School, for residential and day students was started at 111 Maitland Street. Academic studies as well as ballet training are given in the school, unique on this continent.

The wardrobe department is located in the residential school at Maitland Street where ballet training only also is available for non-academic students.

Seventeen original Canadian works, many with specially-commissioned music, are included in the company's repertoire of more than 40 ballets. It is the only company in North

America with four of the great classics ("Swan Lake", "The Nutcracker", "Coppelia", "Giselle") in their entirety. Distinguished European and American choreographers also are represented, including Antony Tudor, Frederick Ashton, Walter Gore, John Cranko and Andree Howard.

Head Office of the Company is 73 Adelaide Street West. From here, liaison with branches of The National Ballet Guild of Canada is carried on. The company arranges its own bookings inside Canada. Outside this country engagements are arranged through the William Morris Agency, 1740 Broadway, New York City.

Artistic adviser is Kay Ambrose, noted author, artist, designer and lecturer. Ballet Mistress is Betty Oliphant; Musical Director, George Crum; Company Notator (Labanotation), Lucille McClure; General Manager, Carman B. Guild.

The National Ballet Guild of Canada was established formally by Letters Patent, October 27, 1951. Its purpose was to create and maintain a professional ballet company in and for Canada which would strive for the highest standard of performance and offer to talented young Canadians and to other associated artists the opportunity for a ballet career in Canada. Guild branches are in Toronto, London (Ont.). Windsor, Belleville, Hamilton, Montreal, Calgary, Edmonton, Quebec and other cities.

CANADIAN OPERA COMPANY

The Canadian Opera Company, formerly the Opera Festival Association of Toronto, now in its eleventh season, was formed in 1950, and is responsible for developing the first repertory opera company on a professional basis in Canada.

With headquarters at 135A Avenue Road, the Company and its Chamber Opera Group have produced and performed a total of thirty different operatic works.

Their repertory includes the operas of Mozart, Verdi, Puccini, Mennoti, Gounod, Smetana, Bizet, Rossini, Massenet, Humperdinck, Wolf-Ferrari, Pergolese, Offenbach, J. Strauss Jr., Lehar, and Rodgers and Hammerstein.

The Chamber Opera Group recently completed a tour of forty-one cities of Canada, covering nine provinces with Rossini's Barber of Seville.

Besides this touring group, the Canadian Opera Company have an annual engagement at the Royal Alexandra Theatre here in Toronto, where they perform three new works, for a two-week season or more.

Herman Geiger-Torel, who has made a tremendous impact on the development of opera in Canada, is general director and provides

employment for Canadian voices in their own country. With few exceptions of prominent guest artists, the opera's outstanding group of operatic voices are either Canadian by birth or by residence.

President of the board is Floyd S. Chalmers and Vice-President is Frank McEachren.

The Company is aided by a capable and energetic women's committee, headed by Mrs. John Godfrey who is president. This group is particularly interested in the ticket sale and in the opportunities provided to Canadian professional singers, students and graduates of the Royal Conservatory of Music. They also serve on the board of directors of the Company.

THE METROPOLITAN TORONTO TRAFFIC CONFERENCE

The Metropolitan Toronto Traffic Conference was formed in January, 1959, by the amalgamation of the Traffic Advisory Board and the Toronto and District Traffic Conference (originally appointed by the City in 1930.)

The Conference provides a forum in which technical officials responsible for the movement and safety of vehicular and pedestrian traffic meet with representatives of private organiza-

tions having an interest in traffic matters, to reconcile views, co-ordinate actions and advise Metropolitan Council, City Council and all local Metropolitan municipal councils on proposed traffic by-laws, amendments and matters of policy affecting pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

Twenty private organizations are represented on the Conference: the Automotive Transport Association of Ontario, the Association of Private Motor Carriers and Affiliates, the Toronto Cartage Association, the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Express Companies, Garage Interests, the Toronto Parking Association, the Toronto Automobile Dealers Association, the Canadian Industrial Traffic League (Ontario Division), the Ontario Motor League, the Ontario Safety League, the Oil Heating Association, the Ontario Association of Professional Engineers, the Toronto and District Labour Council, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Greater Toronto Business Men's Association, the Downtown Business Men's Association, the Yonge-Bloor-Bay Association, the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, the Toronto Real Estate Board, and the Toronto Board of Trade. Also represented are six Boards of Education, the Metropolitan Department of Roads, the Metropolitan Traffic Engineer, the Metropolitan Toronto Police Department, the City of Toronto Public

Works Department and Traffic Division, the Metropolitan Roads and Traffic Committee, the Committee on Public Works, the Toronto Transit Commission, the Parking Authority of Toronto, the Toronto Harbour Commissioners, the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board, the Metropolitan Toronto Traffic Safety Council and the traffic co-ordinators from the Townships of Etobicoke, North York and Scarborough.

The Conference meets bi-weekly throughout the year on alternate Wednesdays in the premises of the Metropolitan Toronto Board of Trade. The place of meeting and secretarial services are provided by the Board without cost and the Conference members serve without remuneration.

FORMER MEMBERS' ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO CITY COUNCILS

Honorary Presidents — Thomas N. Phelan, Q.C.; W. J. Stewart, C.B.E., C.D., M.P.P.

Immediate Past President — George Duthie.

Acting President — Robert A. Allen.

Second Vice-President — Jack Bennett.

Acting Sec.-Treas.—Edward Roelofson.

Director of Publicity — Robt. G. Dibble.

Directors — Garnet Archibald; Geo. Granell;

Former Members' Association—Continued

John J. Glass; J. D. McNish, Q.C.; H. E. McCallum; Wm. Davidson, Q.C.; Charles M. Carrie; Arthur Frost, M.P.P.; Harold Fishleigh, M.P.P.; Alfred Cowling, M.P.P.; Leonard M. Reilly, C. A. Walton.

ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO MAYORS AND REEVES

The main objective of the Association of Ontario Mayors and Reeves has been, and is, to make representations for the adjustment of the municipal tax structure and the municipal position in relation to the Provincial and Federal Governments, so that municipal revenues will be used solely for basic and proper municipal services.

Over the past number of years, the Association has given full study to the major aspects of municipal financing and has submitted the results of such study in representations to the Provincial Government and the Federal Government, where applicable, for the correction of the inequitable situation at the municipal level. Since 1943 some 36 comprehensive briefs have been submitted.

OFFICERS

President—Mayor Nathan Phillips, Q.C., of Toronto.

Acting Executive Secretary and Treasurer—M. J. Gordon, Room 209, City Hall, Toronto.

BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL RESEARCH

The Bureau was founded in 1914 by a group of public spirited citizens to promote better government.

The Bureau is governed by a voluntary Council of leaders in commerce, industry and the professions. It is staffed by experts on government finance and administration. For the past forty-five years, the Bureau has operated under provincial charter as an independent non-profit organization serving the community and its local government by providing a continuing non-partisan study and constructive criticism of civic affairs.

Through its regular bulletin "Civic Affairs" and the press coverage given to its reports and recommendations and through the work of its members and staff in addressing public gatherings, taking part in radio and television panels, and serving on official and informal civic committees, the Bureau acts as a reliable source of information, unbiased commentary, and research co-operation.

Membership is open to individuals, to business and professional firms, and to associations and organizations who wish to join with others in promoting an active programme for civic betterment in Greater Toronto. The Bureau's publications go to its subscribers, to government

officials and to the press. Its information services on municipal finance and administration in Toronto and across Canada are readily available to the members and the general public.

THE ONTARIO MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION

This Association was founded in the year 1899 to serve all Ontario municipalities, urban and rural, and is the senior municipal association in the province. It is the only organization to include in its membership both elected representatives and appointed officials.

Before each session of the Legislature the Executive of the Association meets with the Provincial Cabinet and with individual Ministers to discuss the resolutions developed by member municipalities at the annual convention. In this way, improvements in municipal legislation are effectively promoted.

As an annual service to members a complete breakdown of municipal salary levels in representative municipalities throughout Ontario is mailed in January each year. In addition, surveys on matters of municipal interest are carried out free for members on request at any time.

The annual convention is held over a period

of four days towards the end of the summer at a time and place decided by the Executive. The 1959 convention marked the conclusion of the Association's Diamond Jubilee Year. The Sixty-first Annual Convention will be held at St. Catharines from Sunday, August 28th, to Wednesday, August 31st, inclusive.

At the time of the 1959 convention in Sudbury the membership stood at 283. Approximately 77% of the total population of Ontario is represented by the present membership drawn only from local municipalities. If the additional population represented by the 26 County members and by Metropolitan Toronto is included, membership represents over 90% of the total population of Ontario.

OFFICERS, 1959-1960

President—Mrs. Grace Hartman, Controller, Sudbury.

Vice-Presidents—J. W. C. Langmuir, Mayor, Brockville; H. Pierce, City Parks Board, Brantford; William R. Allen, Controller, Toronto; O. W. Larry, Clerk-Treasurer, Trenton; W. D. Foulds, Clerk-Treasurer, Brant County.

Secretary-Treasurer—Eric Hardy, 32 Isabella Street, Toronto 5, WAlnut 4-9717.

ONTARIO MUNICIPAL BOARD

Chairman—J. A. Kennedy, Q.C.

Vice-Chairmen—R. L. Kennedy and J. R. Turnbull

Members—C. F. Nunn, W. Greenwood, D. Jamieson, V. S. Milburn, A. L. McCrae.

Acting Secretary—B. Vickers.

OFFICES: 145 Queen Street West, Toronto.

TELEPHONE: EMpire 3-3063.

The Ontario Municipal Board is an administrative Board appointed by the Province of Ontario and given a great variety of functions under general and special statutes, duly suggested interpretations and delineations, amongst which are:

Approval of municipal debenture issues; dispensation of vote of ratepayers under certain circumstances or emergencies; approval of all municipal Restricted Area or Zoning By-laws; annexations and amalgamations; assessment appeals; arbitrations; supervision of street railways operated under Province of Ontario Charters.

THE TORONTO HUMANE SOCIETY

The Toronto Humane Society was incorporated in the year 1887 "for the purpose of promoting and developing humane public sentiment, and to secure the enactment and enforcement of suitable laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals." Its aims and objects are protective and educational. It strives for justice and mercy and well-being for all animals. At the Headquarters of the Society, 11 Wellesley Street West, it operates the City Pound, issues dog licenses and performs the duties of Dog Control for the City.

TORONTO BUILDERS EXCHANGE

Peter D. Dalton, President; Norman M. Fraser, Manager.

Offices—1104 Bay Street. WAlnut 5-4233.

The Toronto Builders Exchange is a trade organization consisting of General Contractors, Trade Contractors, Manufacturers, Supply Firms and Services joined together to consider and take action for their common problems in the Construction Industry. Established in February, 1867, it is now in its 93rd year.

The Exchange has 820 member firms employing thousands of workmen constructing industrial, engineering, commercial and institutional buildings in Metropolitan Toronto.

Toronto Builders Exchange—Continued

The Exchange offices are situated in its own building at 1104 Bay Street where a 48 table Plan Room is operated enabling members to review Plans and Specifications that have been made available by Architects, Engineers and Government Departments.

In its 93rd year of operation, the Toronto Builders Exchange has the largest membership of any Builders Exchange in Canada, is the oldest construction organization in North America and is recognized as maintaining the finest Plan Room of its kind in this country.

A Membership List and Classified Trade Directory is published each year.

TORONTO AND DISTRICT LABOUR COUNCIL

(Active in Toronto since 1871)

The Toronto and District Labour Council is chartered by the Canadian Labour Congress which is the National Body and is also affiliated with the Ontario Federation of Labour. There are two hundred and sixty-five local unions affiliated with the Council with a membership of over one hundred and ten thousand. Regular meetings are held on the first and third Thursday

of each month at the Labor Temple, 167 Church Street, commencing at 8.00 p.m.

The Council is kept abreast of affairs through its Standing Committees which report regularly to Council meetings.

Standing Committees of Council are: Education, Labour Day, Legislative, Municipal, Political Education, Public Relations, Union Label and Welfare Services.

Evidence that the Labour Council is keenly interested in community affairs can be found in the fact that representatives from the Labour Council serve on such Boards and Commissions as the Canadian National Exhibition Board, Red Cross, Toronto Safety Council, Social Planning Council, Parking Authority, Toronto Transit Commission, Harbour Commission, Hydro Commission and many others.

Officers for the year 1960 are:

PRESIDENT - - - William Jenoves

VICE-PRESIDENT - - Donald Montgomery

SECRETARY - - - Purdy Churchill

TREASURER - - - Robert McCormack

Offices: 33 Cecil Street, Toronto 2B, Ontario.
Telephone: EMpire 4-5641.

TORONTO CLEARING HOUSE

Comparative Statement of Monthly Clearings for the five years ending 31st December, 1959

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	$	$	$	$	$
January	2,808,677,796	3,693,101,327	4,420,028,850	4,762,913,386	5,574,638,923
February	2,701,044,824	3,125,056,228	4,076,241,153	4,832,130,537	4,850,741,909
March	3,257,694,245	3,853,756,068	4,255,270,724	4,709,855,073	5,632,867,020
April	3,002,904,129	3,913,774,165	4,627,313,269	4,577,397,182	5,854,917,477
May	3,466,799,840	4,554,810,109	4,776,483,967	6,128,869,353	5,781,314,577
June	3,279,073,124	4,067,197,646	4,547,178,925	5,142,448,103	6,314,329,729
July	3,336,540,710	4,541,824,642	5,258,865,298	5,377,830,713	6,724,217,053
August	3,254,866,583	3,847,845,558	4,033,359,199	4,462,109,358	5,463,040,638
September	3,131,968,669	3,427,844,071	4,447,245,503	5,383,207,950	5,045,676,520
October	3,377,216,742	4,304,563,973	5,607,354,846	6,111,800,282	6,420,896,386
November	3,832,707,435	4,141,842,014	5,332,881,941	5,275,126,140	6,900,674,092
December	3,769,846,446	4,480,952,915	5,306,419,204	5,742,194,194	6,750,892,767
	39,219,340,543	47,952,568,716	56,688,642,879	62,505,882,271	71,314,207,091

W. W. DUNCAN, Manager.

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

Canadian Market trends did not keep pace with economic recovery.

In a year of rising economic recovery, and against an ebullient Wall Street, Canadian stock markets in 1959 acted in a placid and colourless manner. Not that the dollar turnover was light, the figures of the Toronto Stock Exchange, for instance, being comparable with the high 1957 year, but the share volume was small and the price movements were without vigour.

Even in the industrial issues, where the trading was steady and responsible for the high dollar values, the market lacked spectacular action, except for one period in July when it followed the New York trend, but in a more subdued manner. As for the mines and oils, both groups operated at times at the slowest pace since 1952.

Chief among the contributing factors to the situation were, the tight money; high bond interest rates that contrasted with comparatively low stock yields; lack of the usual American participation in view of their own robust market; and for the mines, a dearth of field development news in addition to the fact that primary products were still in over-supply on a world-wide basis.

Each of these factors in themselves was capable of bringing about a definite trend, but all of them coming practically at once, were too much for the market to absorb and remain buoyant.

Yet economically, conditions were good, unemployment low and spending for capital and Government purposes at high levels. Moreover, most quarterly statements as they appeared, continued to show increased earnings, while total dividend payments by Canadian corporations ran each month consistently ahead of the corresponding period of the previous year.

Value of shares traded in 1959 on the Toronto stock market climbed more than $350 million above the comparable 1958 total.

Share turnover, however, was lower at 763,249,613 against 828,599,059 the previous year.

The sharp gain in dollar value arose from activity in higher-priced industrial shares as contrasted with the lessened volume in lower-priced mining and oil shares.

Industrial trading was tabulated at 69,114,-430 shares, some 28 million higher than in 1958.

Daily volume was 3,022,766 shares and average daily values were computed at

$7,368,008. Issues appearing for trading number 1,172, of which 394 showed gains over the year and 744 lost, the latter being mostly in mining stocks.

Through the year the Toronto industrial index opened at 514.90, made a high of 555.65 in July, dropped to a low of 489.77 and closed practically unchanged on the year. The base metals and western oils acted similarly, while the golds were scarcely changed from their opening prices.

ALCOHOLISM RESEARCH FOUNDATION OF ONTARIO

The Alcoholism Research Foundation of Ontario, located at 24 Harbord Street in midtown Toronto, was established in 1949 by an Act of the Ontario Legislature. Its function is (1) to conduct and promote a programme of research in alcoholism and (2) to conduct, direct and promote programmes for (a) the treatment of alcoholics, (b) the rehabilitation of alcoholics, (c) experimentation in methods of treating and rehabilitating alcoholics, and (d) dissemination of information respecting the recognition, prevention and treatment of alcoholism.

The treatment team includes psychiatrists,

social workers, psychologists, general physicians, other medical specialists and graduate nurses.

Although financed by the Government of Ontario, the Foundation is self-governing. All policies are set by its own 10-member Board of Trustees which is broadly representative of the business and professional community.

The Foundation operates Brookside Clinic, where in the course of a year a 15-bed hospital and an out-patient service provide treatment for approximately 1,000 patients.

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

929 Bayview Avenue, Toronto 17, HU. 5-8644.

President — R. S. Misener

Managing Director — E. A. Baker

General Manager — A. V. Weir

Superintendent Ontario Division—A. N. Magill.

CNIB SERVICE

Designed with a double aim CNIB provides a Prevention of Blindness programme for the sighted and a rehabilitation service for the sightless.

The Canadian National Institute for the Blind—Continued

In addition to arranging eye care for those in danger of losing their sight but unable to pay the cost, CNIB operates the Eye Bank of Canada to provide tissue for the sight-restoring corneal transplant. CNIB also directs a clinic for the provision of low vision lenses for those unable to read with regular glasses. Through a constructive education campaign by lecture, folder and film, CNIB strives to make all Canadians aware of the need to protect good sight.

CNIB SERVICE TO THE BLIND

CNIB service to the Blind begins with special counselling for the parents of pre-school children and continues all through life. For blind adults training helps bring about adjustment to the handicap and teaches touch-type skills necessary to take the place of vision. An employment service locates suitable positions in industry and in cafeteria or canteen operation. An active recreation programme is offered for the leisure hours.

For the elderly alone in the world, the CNIB offers residence accommodation in modern buildings. Carefully selected staff provide sympathetic understanding.

The Canadian National Institute for the Blind—Continued

Numerous special services such as the library of recorded books, travel concessions and discounts on the purchase of appliances makes CNIB a valuable asset to blind citizens in every walk of life. More than 23,000 Canadians are blind.

THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Founded 1896. Incorporated 1909.

Organization — National Office, 10 Provincial Divisions.

Membership—There are more than 1,600,000 members of the Canadian Red Cross Society in 1,205 Branches. Junior Red Cross membership totals 1,372,316 in over 40,000 Branches.

An Organization of Volunteers—As a member of the world-wide organization of mercy the Canadian Red Cross works for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the relief of human suffering throughout the world. Many thousands of Canadians volunteer their services to assist others in need and form a ready nucleus of capable workers in every community for times of emergency.

Red Cross obligations include Disaster Services, Free Blood Transfusion Service, Outpost

Hospitals and Nursing Stations, Veterans' Services, International Work, Junior Red Cross, Water Safety, Home Nursing, Women's Work Groups, Enquiry Bureau, Visiting Homemakers and Sick Room Loan Service.

TORONTO BRANCH ACTIVITIES IN 1959

Arts and Crafts—Veteran patients completed a total of 13,664 projects.

Blood Donor Service—In association with seven other Red Cross Branches obtained 72,009 donations at 507 clinics in Metropolitan Toronto and Toronto Township. 28,231 patients in 22 hospitals benefited.

Canadian Red Cross Corps—116 members supplying own uniforms, gave 31,302 hours of voluntary service and drove 75,424 miles.

Disaster Services—Assisted 41 families comprising 221 individuals; help included emergency accommodation, food, blankets and essential clothing.

Film Services—Operated regularly in seven hospitals and lodges.

First Aid—48 volunteer Instructors taught 35 classes, involving 990 enrolments.

Home Nursing—234 persons, including 5 blind, completed the course.

The Canadian Red Cross Society—Cont.

Hospital Services—67 volunteers made 150,692 visits in five hospitals.

Junior Red Cross—82,591 members in 1,823 branches contributed $18,878.32.

Overseas Information—Handled 204 new enquiries, located 162 persons in Toronto area and wrote approximately 2,400 letters.

Overseas Reception—Greeted and assisted 82 individuals from Eastern Europe.

Red Cross Soldiers' Club—Provided a year-round home for 127 veterans of First and Second World Wars.

Sickroom Supply Service — 3,025 sickroom articles were loaned.

Sunnybrook Red Cross Lodge—129,439 meals served in canteen, 2,211 house guests accommodated.

Voluntary Services—Interviewed and placed 283 new volunteers.

Volunteer Home Nursing Services—Gave 30,142 hours of voluntary work.

Water Safety Services—213 adults and children taught in classes for "Recreational Swimming for the Handicapped". Made 1,629 awards and qualified 258 Instructors.

Welfare Service—Served 1,386 people, 721 of whom were given material relief including emergency orders for groceries, fuel, clothing,

layettes, dentures, glasses and transportation.

Women's Work—Made and shipped 14,338 articles and 253,000 swabs to Ontario Division, National Headquarters and other Toronto Branch departments. Gave 22,169 hours of voluntary service.

President: J. R. M. Wilson, F.C.A.

Executive Secretary: Don S. Brandt

UNITED COMMUNITY FUND OF GREATER TORONTO

85 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ontario
Telephone : EM. 6-4241

OFFICERS — 1959-60

Honorary Chairman of the Board—Edgar G. Burton.

Chairman of the Board—C. F. W. Burns.

President—W. P. Gilbride.

Vice-Presidents—Harold W. Thomson, M. O. Simpson, Jr., Wilfrid Sanders, Richard R. Smith, John J. Wilson.

Treasurer—Kenneth LeM. Carter.

Secretary and Executive Director—John H. Yerger.

Date of Incorporation—May 16, 1956.

United Community Fund—Continued

The membership consists of all those who give one dollar or more through the United Appeal.

Its affairs are managed by a Board of Trustees, elected by the members. This in turn elects the Officers, the Executive and other committees and appoints the permanent staff.

Its basic objectives are:

(1) To unite the financial campaigns of properly qualified agencies. (Any recognized welfare agency is eligible to join the Fund.)

(2) To promote social welfare through the orderly distribution of funds, and

(3) To raise the money.

The seven Red Cross branches in Metropolitan Toronto are not members of the United Community Fund, but participate as partners in the fund-raising campaign in October which is known as the United Appeal for Metropolitan Toronto.

The number of organizations participating in the 1959 United Appeal was 88.

The third year of the United Appeal in 1959 raised $9,066,000 on an objective of $9,187,-500.

The third annual meeting of the United Community Fund was held on April 19, 1960.

SOCIAL PLANNING COUNCIL OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO

Room 201, 160 Bay Street EMpire 3-4971

OFFICERS

President—M. Wallace McCutcheon, Q.C.

Vice-President and Executive Director—Miss Florence L. Philpott.

Vice-President and Director of Community Relations—Arthur V. Pigott.

The Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto is a council of individuals, public and voluntary community organizations and citizen groups, working together to assess the health, welfare and recreation needs of Metropolitan Toronto and to encourage the orderly development of well-balanced community services. It promotes measures for the raising of standards of social services and the development of public understanding and support of them. It offers its assistance in co-ordinating the services of the various welfare agencies both private and public. Another important aspect of the Council's activities is the assistance provided the United Community Fund through the preparation of reports on agency services and the undertaking of special studies. The programme of the Council is carried out through Area Planning Councils throughout the City and suburbs; Planning Sections in Family and Child Welfare, Old Age,

Social Planning Council—Continued

Health, Recreation, and Immigration; and the Research Department.

It also provides the following services: Central Volunteer Bureau; Information Service, providing accurate information to the general public on health, welfare and recreational services; the Christmas Bureau, which provides a clearing house for applications for Christmas assistance, and channels gifts from donors. Co-ordination of classes in prenatal education in Metropolitan Toronto.

The Council publishes a Directory of Health, Welfare and Recreational services in Metropolitan Toronto, a Directory of Social Centres for Older Persons, and a Directory of Summer Recreation.

The Council is supported by grants from the United Community Fund and municipalities, membership fees and Foundation grants for special projects. It holds membership, and participates in the Canadian Welfare Council, Ontario Welfare Council and United Community Funds and Councils of America, Inc.

CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP REGISTRATION BRANCH

Department of Citizenship and Immigration

Clerk of the Court—Mr. L. E. Fox, 1200 Bay Street. Telephone: WA. 5-4121.

Application for Canadian Citizenship should be made at the Court of Canadian Citizenship, 1200 Bay Street, Toronto.

The Court was established in April, 1955 and in the meantime has received over 145,000 applications. These were submitted by persons who came to Canada from many countries, including the United Kingdom, Austria, China, Estonia, Germany, Italy, Latvia, the Netherlands, Poland and the Ukraine.

A newcomer to Canada may apply for Canadian citizenship when he has resided here for four years and nine months. However, wives of Canadian citizens may apply after one year's residence in Canada. Applicants should bring their passports, birth certificates and landing cards to the Court. The fee for other than a British subject is $10.

Three months after making application the person is called in for a hearing. At that time he is examined by the Presiding Judge, as to his knowledge of the English or French language, as well as his knowledge of the

privileges and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship. If this is satisfactory, he is called in again a few weeks later to take the oath of allegiance and receive his Certificate of Canadian Citizenship.

In the case of the British subject, the requirements are practically the same. However, he is not required to appear before the Judge, and the fee is only $5.00. If his application is accepted, his certificate is mailed to him.

Parents who have become Canadian Citizens, are entitled to apply for Canadian Citizenship on behalf of their minor children, born outside of Canada. These certificates are also mailed directly to applicants, and the fee is $1.00 in each case.

Mention should also be made of the miniature certificate, a laminated card 4" x 2¾" in size, which bears the holder's photograph, and is available to Canadian citizens for a charge of $2.00. Applicants for miniatures should bring in their Canadian birth certificates or certificates of Canadian Citizenship, as the case may be, and two passport photographs 1¾" x 1½" in size.

WEATHER RECORDS

FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS

The following information is supplied by the Director, Meteorological Branch, 315 Bloor St. West, Toronto; telephone WAlnut 2-2164. For Forecasts, telephone WAlnut 5-4811.

Year	Temperature					Precipitation (ins.)	Winter* Snowfall (ins.)
	Mean			Extremes			
	Jan.	July	Year	Highest	Lowest		
1950	31.5	68.8	46.7	88	−12	33.69	69.9
1951	27.8	70.8	48.0	90	−4	35.40	52.8
1952	27.4	73.7	48.9	94	−5	26.18	70.0
1953	29.9	71.4	50.0	100	5	27.25	18.4
1954	21.3	70.2	47.9	93	−6	33.35	53.4
1955	24.9	75.8	49.2	98	−9	32.14	49.6
1956	24.8	68.1	46.9	95	−1	33.61	68.3
1957	20.6	70.4	48.3	92	−10	33.23	52.2
1958	25.6	70.2	46.8	90	−8	25.88	31.3
1959	21.7	72.5	48.1	94	−3	31.11	66.2

*Winter snowfall includes the amount falling in the previous autumn months and is the total of all the amounts of freshly fallen snow.

Weather Records—Continued

Season Day Degrees Below 65°F.

(September 1st to May 31st)

Season	Total Day Degrees	Season	Total Day Degrees
1949-50	6778	1954-55	6316
1950-51	6413	1955-56	7056
1951-52	6615	1956-57	6477
1952-53	6214	1957-58	6470
1953-54	6336	1958-59	7043

Extremes of Temperature, Precipitation and Sunshine

Highest temperature, 105°, July 9 and 10, 1936.

Warmest day, mean temperature, 92°, July 10, 1936.

Lowest temperature, –26.5°, January 10, 1859.

Coldest day, mean temperature, –16°, February 8, 1934.

Warmest year, mean temperature, 50.0°, 1953.

Coldest year, mean temperature, 40.5°, 1875.

Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours—3.88 inches, July 27, 1897.

Weather Records—Continued

Heaviest snowfall in 24 hours—20.5 inches, December 11-12, 1944.

Greatest yearly precipitation—50.17 inches, 1843.

Least yearly precipitation—23.84 inches, 1933.

Greatest winter snowfall—123.5 inches, 1869-70.

Least winter snowfall—18.4 inches, 1952-53.

Greatest total hours of sunshine—2,306 hours, 1900.

Least total hours of sunshine—1,844 hours, 1942.

Weather Averages — 1959

Mean temperature—48.1°F. or 1.1° above average.

Precipitation—31.11 inches or 0.18 inches above average.

Snowfall for the winter 1958-59—66.2 inches or 11.7 inches above average.

Sunshine—2,119 hours or 81 hours above average.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

The idea of the University of Toronto took form late in the eighteenth century while Toronto still was forest, its only mark of destiny a sandy peninsula which hooked into Lake Ontario promising safe anchorage for warships. The man who could see the towers of a university rising in a wilderness was John Graves Simcoe, first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. In 1792, before leaving Devonshire to take up his appointment, Governor Simcoe included "a college of the higher class" among the institutions he proposed to establish.

"It would be eminently useful," he said. "It would give a tone of principles and manners that would be of infinite support to government."

After four years in the New World, Governor Simcoe advanced his plan with even more conviction.

"I am daily confirmed in the necessity for a university," he wrote to the Bishop of Quebec. "It would have great influence in civilizing the Indians and, what is of more importance, those who corrupt them."

In 1827, Governor Simcoe's vision began to take tangible shape with the granting by George IV of a Royal Charter for a university to be known as King's College in the Town of York, Capital of Upper Canada.

The University of Toronto—Continued

Upper Canada now is Ontario, Canada's wealthiest and most heavily populated province. York is Metropolitan Toronto, the country's economic capital and one of her great centres for the arts and sciences. And King's College, which clung to life through the bitter controversies of its first years, has been the University of Toronto for more than a century.

Geographically, the University is the heart of Toronto. Four of the city's principal north-south arteries bound or cut through University properties. College Street is the southern boundary and Bloor Street, site of the east-west underground, the northern.

The University has frontage rights on University Avenue from Queen Street to Queen's Park: wise use of this authority has contributed to the Avenue's dignity and beauty. Queen's Park is ringed by University buildings. The Park itself, including the land on which the Ontario Parliament Buildings stand, belongs to the University. It is leased for $1 a year.

Elsewhere are other University properties including the Faculty of Dentistry building in the hospital district, one-time country estates on the city's periphery, and the University Forest of 17,000 acres far to the north.

The University faced perhaps its greatest

challenge in 1958 when it embarked on a building plan to almost double its size in 10 years. The 1958 enrolment of 13,000 was not large compared with the University of London and many United States institutions. But tremendous problems were involved in maintaining the University's high academic standards during a period of such rapid expansion.

Future historians of the University will look back on the decade ending in 1968 and judge how steadfastly the University kept the faith with scholarship. One may speculate about their verdict with optimism, for expansion is proceeding according to a master plan which in meticulous detail, safeguards and in many areas improves facilities for teaching and research.

Much of the University's strength comes from its federated system. In the Faculty of Arts are four colleges: University College (the Provincial non-denominational college), and the federated church-related colleges, Victoria (United Church), Trinity (Anglican), and St. Michael's (Roman Catholic).

Each Arts college has its own teaching and administrative staff, giving the University flexibility to a degree not found in monolithic institutions. This was one of the factors which

inevitably led to leadership in meeting Canada's crisis in higher education. The University will be ready for an enrolment of 23,000 in 1968.

Total cost of the 10-year building plan has been estimated at $85 million, the funds coming from the University's triple alliance of government, business, and the people. The University of Toronto takes pride in being the Provincial University of Ontario. But, economically, the line between private and state institutions is thin in Canada: all universities in Ontario receive about the same proportion of their total revenues from the Provincial Treasury. Without private benefactors the University of Toronto would not be the institution we know today.

Annual operating cost of the University and its federated and affiliated institutions is in the area of $30 million, most of this in salaries which in turn benefit the economy of Metropolitan Toronto. The teaching staff, which numbers more than 2,300 including junior members, will increase in proportion to student enrolment.

Divisions of the University include the Faculties of Arts, Medicine, Law, Applied Science and Engineering, Household Science, Forestry, Music,

The University of Toronto—Continued

Pharmacy, and Dentistry; Schools of Graduate Studies, Architecture, Physical and Health Education, Social Work, Nursing, and Hygiene; Institutes of Aerophysics, Business Administration, and Child Study; the Ontario College of Education, the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories, and the Division of University Extension.

Federated with the University are three theological colleges: Knox (Presbyterian), Wycliffe (Anglican), and Emmanuel (United Church).

The Royal Ontario Museum and the Royal Conservatory of Music are also within the University framework.

The Ontario Agricultural College and the Ontario Veterinary College at Guelph, Ontario, are affiliated.

The most recent affiliate is York, the new University for the Metropolitan Toronto area, which will open its door to students in September, 1960, on Queen's Park Crescent, just south of Bloor Street. Commencing with the 1961-62 session and for a number of years thereafter, York University will be located on the 87-acre estate known as Glendon Hall on Bayview Avenue, near Lawrence Avenue.

The University of Toronto—Continued

During the period of affiliation—which, by agreement, will not be less than four years and not more than eight years—York will specialize in the General Course of the Faculty of Arts at the University of Toronto. York University will have its own staff which will, even in the first year, be responsible for about 80 per cent of the instruction. During this early period University of Toronto professors will assist with teaching, and students enrolled at York will receive a University of Toronto degree. Thus, during its formative years, York University will receive the encouragement and stimulus of a long established institution of high academic standing. By 1968 or earlier, York will be an autonomous institution granting its own degrees.

The University of Toronto has students from 60 different countries and its graduates and former students, who number over 115,000, may be found in all parts of the world.

Graduates of more than 150 universities are enrolled in the School of Graduate Studies, now the principal centre of advanced studies in Canada.

Four hundred and thirty-one professors are involved in the work of the School. Some teach,

some direct research; many do both. Their activities are spread over 54 different courses leading to doctoral and masters' degrees which range from aeronautical engineering to zoology.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Chairman—Lieut.-Col. W. E. Phillips, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., B.A.Sc., LL.D.

Vice-Chairman—Henry Borden, C.M.G., Q.C., B.A.

Chancellor—F. C. A. Jeanneret, B.A., D. es L., O.A., LL.D.

President—C. T. Bissell, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., LL.D., F.R.S.C.

Secretary—W. W. Small, B.Com., M.A.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1960

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

General:

Debt Charges, General		$ 5,623,480
Libraries—Public		1,764,405
At Large		4,379,652
Administrative Departments:		
Audit Dept.	$249,820	
City Clerk's Dept.	480,313	
Finance Dept.	782,912	
Legal Dept.	326,474	
Mayor's Office	55,915	
Personnel Dept.	107,089	
Purchasing and Stores Division	259,003	
Real Estate Division	117,002	
City Council—		
General	751,934	
Grants	92,976	
		3,223,438

Estimated Expenditure—Continued

Operating Departments:

Department of Buildings and Development	$ 816,756
City Property Department	1,983,130
Fire Department	6,467,447
Department of Parks and Recreation	4,718,230
Department of Public Health	2,666,349
Department of Public Welfare	8,851,510
Department of Public Works	13,209,911
	$ 53,704,308

Special Services—

(Including Debt Charges):

Abattoir—Municipal	$ 525,787
Airports—Island and Malton	85,619
Canadian National Exhibition	791,151
City of Toronto Ltd. Dividend Housing Corporation Ltd	51,103
Royal Agricultural Winter Fair	65,156
The Housing Authority of Toronto	832,113
The Parking Authority of Toronto	607,736
	$ 2,958,665

Waterworks	$ 8,587,803
Total Expenditure—City	$ 65,250,776

Estimated Expenditure—Continued

Metropolitan General Levy (City's Share)—		
Assessment—		
Agst. Resid.	$ 7,701,678	
Agst. Comm.	15,044,099	
		$ 22,745,777
Total Affecting General Rate..		$ 87,996,553

Education: (Net Amount to be raised by Taxation)

Board of Education—		
Maintenance .	$18,890,907	
Debt Charges.	2,227,166	
		$ 21,118,073
Metropolitan School Levy (City's Share)		19,878,776
Separate School Board.		1,675,777
Total Affecting School Rates.		$ 42,672,626
Total Expenditure		$130,669,179

ESTIMATED REVENUE

General:

Dog Licenses	$	63,000
Emergency Housing		10,300
Financial Items		20,000
General Rentals		398,000
Payments in Lieu of Taxes		47,500
Sundry		142,978
Taxation Percentages		300,000
Toronto Housing Co.		35,280
Audit Department		49,500
Department of Buildings and Development		318,000
City Clerk's Department		9,000
City Property Department		24,500
Finance Department		24,150
Fire Department		1,000
Legal Department		1,600
Department of Parks and Recreation		199,849
Department of Public Health		7,450
Department of Public Welfare		252,585
Department of Public Works		595,500
Purchasing and Stores Division		20,000
Real Estate Division		11,500
Total—General Revenue	$	2,531,692

Estimated Revenue—Continued

Special Services:		
Abattoir—Municipal	$	500,000
Canadian National Exhibition		205,450
The Housing Authority of Toronto		216,000
The Parking Authority of Toronto		607,736
Total—Special Services Revenue	$	1,529,186
Metropolitan Corporation—Recoveries contra to City's Expenditure	$	2,235,755
Province of Ontario	$	8,121,802
Government of Canada		1,064,000
	$	15,482,435
Waterworks		8,587,803
	$	24,070,238
Surplus brought forward from 1959		426,041
	$	24,496,279
Taxation (Net)	$	106,172,900
Total Revenue	$	130,669,179

TAXATION, ASSESSMENT AND POPULATION, 1950-1960

Year	Population	(1) Assessment		Tax Rate in Mills			(2) General and Education Tax Levy		Year
		Amaunt	Per Capita	General	School P.S.S.	Total	Levy	Per Capita	
		$	$	Mills	Mills	Mills	$	$	
1950	667,487	1,385,547,612	2,076	22.75	10.55	33.30	44,709,035	66.98	1950
1951	653,499	1,415,631,585	2,166	26.25	13.05	39.30	54,252,397	83.02	1951
1952	667,364	1,444,021,962	2,164	27.75	14.05	41.80	59,022,026	88.44	1952
1953	665,502	1,481,884,358	2,227	26.70	14.60	41.30	59,988,401	90.14	1953
1954	682,415	1,509,262,149	2,212	27.40	16.10	43.50	64,379,204	94.34	1954
1955	681,857	1,553,538,923	2,278	28.20	16.55	44.75	67,987,487	99.71	1955
1956	643,791	1,589,391,772	2,469	29.10	18.15	47.25	73,693,727	114.47	1956
1957	658,250	1,650,790,068	2,508	R28.45	19.50	R47.95	82,380,263	125.15	1957
				C33.05	19.50	C52.55			
1958	658,420	1,699,203,983	2,581	R29.80	20.20	R50.00	87,769,181	133.30	1958
				C33.60	20.20	C53.80			
1959	653,404	1,747,048,713	2,674	R31.45	24.55	R56.00	100,939,875	154.48	1959
				C35.15	24.55	C59.70			
1960	(3)653,000	1,795,299,509	2,749	R33.95	24.15	R58.10	106,803,283	163.56	1960
				C37.65	24.15	C61.80			

(1) Before graded allawances on dwellings.
(2) Exclusive of Levy far Ratepayer's Share of Local Impravements. Includes taxes levied on assessments made under Section 51 of The Assessment Act.
(3) Estimated.
(R) Residential Tax Rate.
(C) Commercial Tax Rate.

SUMMARY OF DEBENTURE DEBT, DECEMBER 31st, 1959

(Exclusive of Debenture Debt assumed by the Metropolitan Corporation)

Service	Gross Debt	Accumulated Actuarial Sinking Fund, etc.	Net Debt
General:	$	$	$
City Buildings	3,166,034.17	207,066.09	2,958,968.08
Civic Square	3,009,591.84	199,855.45	2,809,736.39
Fire Protection	426,490.29	7,948.55	418,541.74
Garbage Disposal	2,225,365.30	50,183.93	2,175,181.37
Highways in City	10,909,691.82	890,019.36	10,019,672.46
Libraries—Public	836,874.42	——	836,874.42
Local Improvements—City's Share	1,035,798.85	——	1,035,798.85
Miscellaneous	1,194,410.99	168,741.37	1,025,669.62
Parks and Recreation	10,293,039.31	492,067.38	9,800,971.93
Pension Plan—Civic Employees	2,976,000.00	——	2,976,000.00
Redevelopment	2,930,173.46	98,958.94	2,831,214.52
Sewerage System	3,867,581.02	406,081.96	3,461,499.06
	42,871,051.47	2,520,923.03	40,350,128.44
Instalment Debt Redemption Funds	——	+195,000.00	—195,000.00
Total	42,871,051.47	2,715,923.03	40,155,128.44

Summary of Debenture Debt, December 31st, 1959—Continued

Service	Gross Debt	Accumulated Actuarial Sinking Fund, etc.	Net Debt
Education:	$	$	$
Schools—Public	18,434,645.69	928,981.41	17,505,664.28
—Secondary	4,596,197.67	277,602.62	4,318,595.05
Total	23,030,843.36	1,206,584.03	21,824,259.33
Total General and Education	65,901,894.83	3,922,507.06	61,979,387.77
Revenue-Producing and Specially-rated Debt:			
Abattoir	71,000.00	——	71,000.00
Airports—Municipal	19,000.00	——	19,000.00
Canadian National Exhibition Buildings	7,484,653.49	468,998.65	7,015,654.84
City of Toronto Limited Dividend Housing Corporation Limited	447,000.00	2,252.02	444,747.98
The Housing Authority of Toronto	12,028,200.00	190,658.30	11,837,541.70
Local Improvements—Ratepayers' Share	1,564,652.42	——	1,564,652.42
The Parking Authority of Toronto	7,580,299.89	313,306.20	7,266,993.69
Toronto Hydro-Electric System	14,069,050.00	320,517.95	13,748,532.05
Waterworks	202,286.36	——	202,286.36
	43,466,142.16	1,295,733.12	42,170,409.04
Instalment Debt Redemption Funds	——	+278,000.61	—278,000.61
Total	43,466,142.16	1,573,733.73	41,892,408.43
Grand Total	109,368,036.99	5,496,240.79	103,871,796.20

WATER RATES

Rates charged on a flat-rate basis are payable semi-annually.

The City is divided into five districts one of which is payable in each of the months January through May, and again in July through November.

Scale of General Water Rates

Schedule A

Dwelling houses: $1.10 cents per room per annum, subject to a minimum charge of $3.40 per annum.

Rooming-houses: $1.95 per room per annum.

Schedule B

Factories, office buildings, stores, garages, warehouses, and similar places of business: $3.40 for each flat per annum. "Flat" is defined as being each floor or part thereof of a place of business, or a place of business separately occupied on one floor of a building.

Private hospitals, rest homes, schools, fraternity houses, clubs, hotels, and similar places: $1.95 per room per annum.

The following rates per annum are in addition to the above-mentioned rates:

Water Rates—Continued

	Residences	Other
Basins—each	$2.13	$4.25
Baths—each	2.13	4.25
Shower Baths—Not attached to bath-tub, each	2.13	4.25
Sinks—each	2.13	4.25
Urinals:		
Self-acting, each	2.55	5.10
Not self-acting, each	10.65	21.25
Water Closets:		
Self-acting, each	3.40	6.80
Not self-acting, each	11.05	22.10
Laundry Tubs:		
For pair of tubs (in one fixture)	2.13	4.25
For single or additional tub, each	1.28	2.13

Schedule C provides rates in addition to the foregoing in respect of a variety of fixtures.

Meter Rates

Meter rates are payable quarterly in the months of January, April, July and October.

The charge for water supplied on meter measurement is 26.775 cents per 1,000 gallons.

There is a minimum charge of $4.25 per quarter year.

Discount

A discount of 10 per cent is allowed when payment is received within the prescribed period, and applies to all accounts except those for water supplied to the Island, or for water used without permission.

No charge is made for the use of a garden hose or lawn sprinkler where rates are paid on the flat-rate basis.

Water Rates at Toronto Island

Water supplied other than by meter measurement is charged at the same rates as are in force in the City except that the minimum charge for each half-year period shall be $8.50, and shall become due in each year on the first day of May for the half-year period ending on the thirty-first day of the following October, and on the first day of November for the half-year period ending on the thirtieth day of the following April.

Information

Full information may be obtained regarding water rates at Room 103, Main Floor; and for metered accounts, Room 101, Main Floor, City Hall. Telephone EM. 6-8411, Local 324, for general information and Local 322 for information regarding meter accounts.

LICENSES

All municipal licenses, with the undernoted exceptions, are issued by the Metropolitan Licensing Commission. For information as to the procedure to be followed and for application forms and schedule of fees apply at the Metropolitan Licensing Commission Office either at 171 Eglinton Avenue East or Room 105A, City Hall.

The Department of Buildings and Development, City Hall Annex, 465 Bay Street, will continue to receive applications for Elevator and Dry Cleaning Licenses, and for licenses relating to the operation of Cleaning and Pressing establishments.

Dog licenses are issued by the Toronto Humane Society, 11 Wellesley Street West, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Toronto.

Applications for lodging house licenses should be submitted to the Public Health Department, City Hall Annex, 465 Bay Street.

All licenses expire on December 31st, except the following:

License	Expiry Date
Cartage Owner and Driver	March 31st
Coal or Coke Dealer and Fuel Oil	April 30th
Journeyman Electrician	April 30th
Master Electrician	April 30th
Old Gold	May 31st

Second Hand Dealer	May 31st
Second Hand Shop	
Second Hand Junk Yard	
Second Hand Books	May 31st
Salvage Collector	May 31st
Lodging House	Sept. 30th
Shoe Repair Shop	May 31st
Shoe Shine Shop	May 31st

Any information concerning Licenses may be obtained from the Metropolitan Licensing Commission, either at 171 Eglinton Avenue East, or Room 105A, City Hall.

TAXICAB TARIFFS

Extracts from By-law No. 23 of the Metropolitan Licensing Commission

TARIFF "A"
BY DISTANCE

One to Four Passengers:

For the first one-third mile or part thereof	$ .40
For each additional one-third mile or part thereof	.10
For waiting time while under engagement, for each two minutes	.10
For each additional passenger in excess of four	.20

Taxicab Tariffs—Continued

Baggage, for each trunk (32" x 18" x 9" or 3 cubic feet)..... $ .50

Hand Baggage, free if carried inside vehicle.

Hand Baggage if not carried inside vehicle, per parcel..... .10

Brief cases and parcels of comparable size..... free

BY THE HOUR Fixed Rate

For the first hour or any part thereof.....$4.00

For each additional 15 minutes..... 1.00

For each passenger in excess of four, per hour..... .75

Baggage, for each trunk (32" x 18" x 9" or 3 cubic feet)..... .50

Hand Baggage, free if carried inside vehicle.

Hand Baggage if not carried inside vehicle, per parcel..... .10

Brief cases and parcels of comparable size..... free

CHILDREN

Children under the charge of an adult:
Eight years of age and under..... free

Over eight years and under twelve years of age.....Half Fare

Over twelve years of age.....Full Fare

AMBULANCE

For any journey within the Metropolitan Area between the hours of 7.00 a.m. and 11.00 p.m. following.....$12.00

For any journey within the Metropolitan Area at any other time than the above 15.00

TARIFF "B"

DRIVE-SELF CAB RATES

MINIMUM RATES

Upon an hourly basis:

(1) For light imported automobiles and domestic automobiles of comparable size (herein called light automobiles)—85 cents for each hour and in addition 6 cents for each mile.

(2) For automobiles other than the above (herein called heavy automobiles)—$1.00 for each hour and in addition 8 cents for each mile.

Upon a daily basis of twenty-four hours:

(1) For light automobiles—$5.00 per day and in addition 6 cents for each mile.

(2) For heavy automobiles—$6.00 per day and in addition 8 cents for each mile.

Upon a weekly basis up to and including 4 weeks:

(1) For light automobiles—$30.00 per week and in addition 6 cents for each mile.

(2) For heavy automobiles—$35.00 per week and in addition 8 cents for each mile.

For periods over 4 weeks—as agreed upon between owner and hirer.

TARIFF "C"

Rates for Livery Vehicles; except vehicles serving Weddings:

For each 15 minutes or part thereof.....$1.00

Minimum charge per trip..... 2.00

MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO

(For List of Members of Council, Committees and Officials, see pages 329-334)

Population—1,487,348

Area—153,402 acres

The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act, as amended, provides for a federal system of municipal government, for certain financial and other purposes, for the City of Toronto and its 12 suburban municipalities.

The 13 area municipalities of the federation retain their autonomy in respect to local matters and have representation on the Metropolitan Council, which is the legislative body of the federation and is responsible for the provision of the Metropolitan Services.

The Metropolitan Council is composed of the mayor, 2 senior controllers and the senior alderman of each of the 9 wards of the City of Toronto (senior according to votes at the preceding election), and the head of the council of each of the foregoing 12 suburban municipalities, making a total of 24 members.

Metropolitan Toronto—Continued

The powers and responsibilities of the Metropolitan Council extend to the following:

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—Administration of justice within the area and maintenance of courts and jail, including Juvenile and Family Courts. (York County is required to contribute to these expenses.)

ASSESSMENT — Establishment of a uniform assessment system as a basis of taxation for both metropolitan and local area purposes.

WATER WORKS SYSTEM—The Metropolitan Toronto Water Works System comprises intakes, filtration plants, pumping stations, reservoirs and tanks for production, treatment and storage of water, and all trunk distribution mains. The water is sold on a wholesale basis to the 13 Area Municipalities which operate their own local distribution systems.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE TREATMENT—The construction and maintenance of trunk sewers and sewage treatment plants to provide a Metropolitan sewerage system.

The local sewage collection systems remain the responsibility of the local municipalities.

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL—The emission of contaminants to the atmosphere is rigidly controlled through an existing by-law and a competent staff of technical and engineering personnel. Extensive research in a modern laboratory is conducted on various problems to ensure that any emission is kept within acceptable limits.

EDUCATION—A Metropolitan School Board to correlate the educational facilities in the metropolitan area and through the Metropolitan Corporation finance the local school boards in each of the area municipalities to the extent of:

$190 per year for each primary pupil;

$315 per year for each academic secondary pupil;

$350 per year for each commercial secondary pupil;
and
$535 per year for each technical pupil.

Assumes total cost of operation of approved special education classes.

Assumes responsibility for repayment of cost of school projects which are approved for legislative grant purposes.

CIVIL DEFENCE—The Metropolitan Corporation is responsible for civil defence within the area. The Metropolitan Toronto Civil Defence Organization is responsible for the organization, administration and operation of all civil defence services including headquarters staff, operations, public works, fire, police, health and welfare services, the recruiting and co-ordination of volunteer personnel with the staff of municipal departments and the training of all personnel.

All municipalities have been activated and enrolment and training undertaken. Information may be obtained from Headquarters which has been established at 278 Davenport Road and is equipped for natural disaster and civil defence operational training.

FINANCES—The Metropolitan Corporation has exclusive power to issue debentures for the Area Municipalities and their boards of education as well as for its own purposes including the Toronto Transit Commission, subject to approval of the Ontario Municipal Board. All Metropolitan Debentures are direct, joint and several obligations of the Metropolitan Corporation and the Area Municipalities notwithstanding the fact that

the whole or any portion of the rates imposed for the payment thereof will be levied only against one or more of the Area Municipalities.

The net requirements (i.e., after Provincial Government grants and other revenues) of the Metropolitan Corporation and the Metropolitan School Board are levied against the Area Municipalities on the basis of their relative assessments. Each Area Municipality levies against its taxpayers both for its own purposes and for its share of the Metropolitan levy.

LICENSING—With very few exceptions, all licenses formerly issued by any of the thirteen area municipalities are now being issued by the Metropolitan Licensing Commission.

Licenses which are of a metropolitan character, such as taxicab owners and drivers, cartage owners and drivers, electricians, plumbers, etc., are being issued from the Head Office of the Commission at 171 Eglinton Avenue East. In so far as the City of Toronto is concerned, all other classes are issued at Room 105A, City Hall, as formerly, where applicants may obtain forms and information as to procedures to be followed.

PARKS—The Metropolitan Parks Department has under its control:

The Metropolitan Toronto Don Valley Golf Course (Yonge Street); The Humber Valley Golf Course (Albion Road); The Toronto Islands; The Metropolitan Toronto Riverdale Zoo; Marie Curtis Park (Long Branch); James Gardens (Edenbridge Drive, Etobicoke); Edwards Gardens (Lawrence Avenue at Old Bridle Path, North York); Lower Humber Park (south of Bloor Street at High Street and Stonegate Road); Highland Creek Park (South of No. 2 Highway and at Morningside Drive) and Cruickshank Park at Weston.

In addition, the Metropolitan Parks Department has under development a series of recreational parks and parkways predominantly in the valley lands of Metropolitan Toronto.

PLANNING—The Metropolitan Toronto Planning Area comprises, in addition to the 13 municipalities forming Metropolitan Toronto, 13 other municipalities as follows:

The Townships of Toronto, Toronto Gore, Vaughan, Markham and Pickering, the Villages of Port Credit, Streetsville, Woodbridge, Stouffville, Markham and Pickering,

and the Towns of Ajax and Richmond Hill.

At the same time the Toronto and York Planning Board, having jurisdiction over the whole County of York, was dissolved. Planning Boards in area municipalities retain their right to formulate or amend local Official Plans subject to approval by the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board and the Minister of Planning and Development.

The Metropolitan Planning Board has prepared a draft Official Plan for the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Area which is subject to approval by the Metropolitan Council and the Minister of Planning and Development. This plan deals with the land uses, transportation and transit, sanitation, parks and open spaces, schools and housing.

POLICE—Since January 1st, 1957, Police services within the City of Toronto and the twelve suburban municipalities in the Metropolitan area have been provided by the Metropolitan Toronto Police.

Jurisdiction of the Force is under the Metropolitan Toronto Board of Commissioners of Police composed of a full-time Chairman (a Magistrate appointed by the Province of Ontario), a County Court Judge, the Metro-

politan Toronto Senior Magistrate, the Chairman of the Metropolitan Toronto Council, and a member of the Council, presently the Mayor of the City of Toronto.

Under the Commission the Chief of Police exercises command of the Force assisted by four Deputy Chiefs, each in charge of one of the four major functions, i.e., Administration, Detective, Traffic and Uniform.

The Metropolitan area is divided into five Police Districts, each supervised by a District Chief. The territory formerly contained in the City proper has been divided in two with suburban municipalities having been added to attain greater management and operational efficiency.

Total strength exclusive of school crossing guards stood at 2,466 at the end of 1959.

ROADS—Establishment of a metropolitan road system and the designation of such highways as Metropolitan Roads for such purpose.

Metropolitan roads are financed to the extent of 50 per cent for the construction and maintenance by the Metropolitan Corporation and 50 per cent by the Province of Ontario (for list of streets in City of

Toronto designated Metropolitan Roads, see pages 250-251).

The Metropolitan Council appoints two Members to the Toronto and York Roads Commission. In addition, two Members are appointed by the York County Council and a fifth by the four elected Members. Its duty is the improvement and maintenance of suburban roads under its jurisdiction. The cost is borne 25 per cent by the County, 25 per cent by the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, and 50 per cent by the Province of Ontario.

TRAFFIC ENGINEERING—The Metropolitan Traffic Engineering Department is responsible for traffic control signals, pavement markings, and traffic signs on all roads within its jurisdiction and acts in an advisory capacity to the Metropolitan Council.

TRANSPORTATION—Appointment of a five-man Toronto Transit Commission responsible for all public transportation in the metropolitan area, other than railways and taxis. (Also see under Toronto Transit Commission.)

WELFARE AND HOUSING SERVICES—

1. The hospitalization of indigent patients.
2. Post-sanatorium care for consumptives.
3. Provision and operation of Homes for the Aged.

   (For citizens of the City of Toronto, applications are taken by the City of Toronto Department of Public Welfare, Private Nursing Homes Unit, 345 George Street, Toronto.)

4. The maintenance of wards of Children's Aid Societies.
5. The maintenance and education of Children in Ontario Training Schools.
6. Riverdale Hospital:
   (A) isolation division;
   (B) chronically ill division.
7. Housing—The Metropolitan Corporation has all the powers of a municipality with respect to housing and redevelopment.

   Four elderly persons low-cost housing developments are in operation and three are under construction.

City of Toronto Streets Designated as Metropolitan Roads

Annette St.

Avenue Rd., Bloor St. W. to Lonsdale Rd.

Avenue Rd., Oxton Ave. to North City Limits

Aylmer Ave.

Bathurst St.

Bayview Ave.

Bayview Ave. Extension, Queen St. to City Limits

Beverley St.

Bloor St. W. and E.

Broadview Ave., Danforth Ave. to North City Limits

Cherry St. at Lake Shore Blvd. E., approx. 750 ft.

Coxwell Ave.

Danforth Ave.

Dufferin St., Dundas St. W., to North City Limits

Dundas St. W. and E.

Dupont St.

East Don Roadway

Eastern Ave., Leslie St. to Queen St. E.

Eglinton Ave. E. and W.

F. G. Gardiner Expressway

Glen Echo Dr.

Jane St.

Jarvis St.

Keele St.

Kingston Rd.

Lake Shore Blvd. E. and W.

Leslie St., Lake Shore Blvd. E. to Eastern Ave.

Lawrence Ave. E. and W.

Lonsdale Rd., Avenue Rd. to Oriole Pkwy.

Moore Ave.

Metropolitan Toronto—Continued

Mount Pleasant Rd.

Old Weston Rd.

Oriole Pkwy., Lonsdale Rd. to Oxton Ave.

Oxton Ave., Oriole Pkwy. to Avenue Rd.

Pape Ave.

Park Dr. Reservation, Mount Pleasant Rd. to East City Limits

Parkside Dr.

Queen's Pk. and Queen's Pk. Cres. E. and W.

Queen St. E., Eastern Ave. to Kingston Rd.

Queensway, from Roncesvalles Ave. to West City Limits

Rees St., Lake Shore Blvd. W. to Queen's Quay

River St., north of Gerrard St.

Riverside Dr.

Rosedale Valley Rd.

Roxborough St. E. and W.

Russell Hill Dr., Spadina Rd. to St. Clair Ave. W.

St. Clair Ave. E. and W., West City Limits to Mount Pleasant Rd.

St. George St.

Spadina Ave. (include Spadina Cres.)

Spadina Rd., Bloor St. W. to Russell Hill Dr.

University Ave.

West Don Roadway, north of Queen St.

Weston Rd.

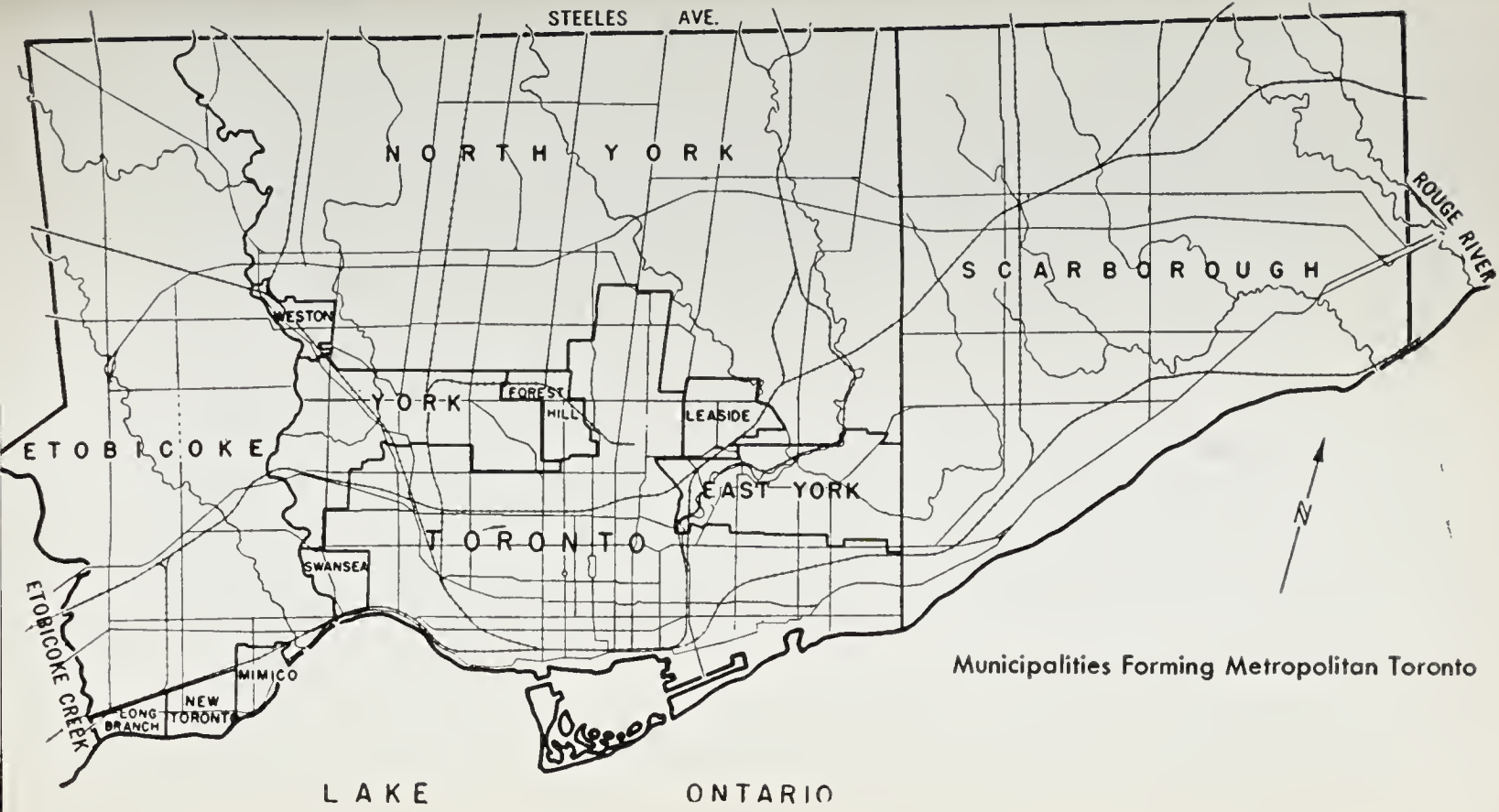
Woodbine Ave.

Yonge St.

MUNICIPALITIES IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO

Municipality	Mayor or Reeve	Clerk	Offices	Pop.	Acreage	Assessment*
City of Toronto	Mayor Nathan Phillips, Q.C.	C. E. Norris	City Hall	653,404	22,336	1,801,081,033
Towns						
Leaside	Mayor C. H. Hiscott	R. V. Burgess	235 McRae Drive	16,416	1,152	65,706,791
Mimico	Mayor W. A. Edwards	L. J. Ferrie	261 Church Street	15,516	512	28,132,877
New Toronto	Mayor D. R. Russell	J. H. Miller	185 Fifth Street	12,803	768	41,974,603
Weston	Mayor J. L. Holley	G. H. Clarkson	2000 Weston Road	9,275	640	21,892,496
Villages						
Forest Hill	Reeve L. T. Simonsky	L. W. Archer	333 Lonsdale Road	19,888	960	63,727,628
Long Branch	Reeve Mrs. M. Curtis	J. M. McIlroy	1560 Lakeshore Road	10,728	576	17,850,782
Swansea	Reeve Mrs. D. Hague	N. L. Ivey	95 Lavinia Avenue	9,221	640	22,709,030
Townships						
East York	Reeve J. R. Allen	Miss D. M. Tucker	Coxwell and Mortimer	67,557	3,776	115,139,467
Etobicoke	Reeve H. O. Waffle	S. W. Eckersley	550 Burnhamthorpe Rd.	135,071	27,328	389,780,707
North York	Reeve N. C. Goodhead	A. G. Standing	5000 Yonge Street	228,374	44,608	555,063,214
Scarborough	Reeve A. M. Campbell	C. A. Tripp	2001 Eglinton Ave. E.	185,540	45,056	362,231,532
York	Reeve C. A. Tonks	H. G. Courtman	2700 Eglinton Ave. W.	123,555	5,050	217,030,313
Metropolitan Toronto	Chairman of Council, Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C., Room 203, City Hall, Toronto.	W. W. Gardhouse	67 Adelaide St. E.	1,487,348	153,402	$3,702,320,473

*Latest taxable assessment figures, compiled by assessors for 1960 taxes, including Section 51A, not revised.



Municipalities Forming Metropolitan Toronto

HISTORIC TORONTO

THE FRENCH PERIOD

The history of Toronto dates back almost three hundred years when the present site, long before the advent of the white race, was the southern end of the most important of the Indian trails connecting Lake Huron and Lake Ontario. During the 16th and 17th centuries, this site was called **"The Toronto Carrying Place".** The trail ran from the mouth of the Humber River to the Holland River, thence by water to Lake Huron. A monument and plaque marking the Indian trail was erected at the corner of Weston Road and Clouston Road, Mount Dennis, on May 8, 1948, by the York Pioneer and Historical Society and the Toronto and York Roads Commission. To that intrepid explorer, LaSalle, must go the credit in large measure for making famous The Carrying Place. While his exploits are almost forgotten in the Province of Ontario which knew him so well in those early days, his name is held in reverence elsewhere across Canada, even to the Rocky Mountains. At that time, what is now the Province of Ontario was covered with dense hardwood forests penetrated only in a few directions by means of Indian trails. **The name "Toronto" is of Huron Indian origin, signifying either "a place of meeting" or "plenty".** At first, the name "Toronto" applied to the area surrounding the northern end of the trail at Lake

Simcoe, but in later years, the name became associated with the southern end of the trail on Lake Ontario. In those early days there was great rivalry between the French and English fur traders for control of the lucrative business in furs. The French had a fortified trading post at Niagara, and the English built one at Oswego further to the east on the south side of Lake Ontario, in an effort to divert the trade in furs from the French. To counteract this loss in trade, the French established a fortified trading post in 1750 at a site which is now at the foot of Dufferin Street. This post was built by the order of the Governor of New France, Le Marquis de la Jonquière, and was named Fort Rouillé after the Colonial Minister of that time, but was generally called Fort Toronto. There had been temporary trading posts in the vicinity of the Humber River from as early as 1678.

As a phase of the Seven Years' War on this continent between the British and French nations for colonial empire, Fort Rouillé was burned in 1759, in order to prevent English occupation, the French garrison withdrawing to Montreal. Fort Niagara was, at that time, being besieged by British Forces and soon fell.

By the Treaty of Paris in 1763, France surrendered to Great Britain all claims to territory east of the Mississippi. Great Britain, by this

time, had eliminated all foreign claimants to the region east of the Mississippi and from Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico.

— *From the Imperial Oil Collection.*

LaSALLE

Crossing the Toronto Portage, 1681, on his way to the Mississippi.

THE BRITISH PERIOD

The Toronto Purchase 1788

As part of a plan for the re-opening of the route between Lake Ontario and Lake Huron, and for the control of the rich fur trade, Sir Guy Carleton, 1st Baron Dorchester, during his second appointment as Governor-in-Chief of Canada, 1786-1796, arranged in 1788 for a conference to be held between representatives of the Government and the Chiefs of the Mississauga Indians, to negotiate for the purchase of the lands on which the city is now situated. Part of the price paid to the Indians was 149 barrels of goods, blankets, bolts of cloth, axes and a wealth of articles dear to the hearts of the Indians.

Town Planning

It had been previously decided by the British Government to establish a town at Toronto, and in 1788, on orders from Lord Dorchester, a site was surveyed by Alexander Aitken.

Later in the same year Captain Gother Mann, commanding the Royal Engineers in Canada, made similar investigations. Nothing resulted from these activities and plans at the time. Captain Mann had completed a survey and laid out a town of considerable size on the very same site where now stands Toronto. His survey took

in the whole territory surrounded by High Park, Broadview Avenue and Bloor Street. The residential area laid out consisted of 43 blocks, divided by streets laid out at right angles to each other. The military buildings were to stand in a great square, right in the centre of the area surveyed. This square today would comprise all the lands in Toronto south of College Street to the Bay, between Dufferin Street and Parliament Street. Captain Gother Mann gave the name of "Torento" to his proposed town, and it was under that name that the plan of the town including a full set of particulars, was forwarded to England with the Colonial Correspondence in the year 1790.

The Province of Upper Canada

By the Constitutional Act, 1791, Quebec was divided into two separate provinces, Lower Canada and Upper Canada. The Province of Upper Canada comprising all lands west of the Ottawa River, was constituted to meet the needs of some six thousand settlers mostly parties of veterans of American birth, who had fought on the side of the British against the Revolution, in the Queen's Rangers, Butler's Rangers or other regular or irregular troops. These settlers were of English speech, unfamiliar with the French Civil Law as exercised in Quebec. By the Constitutional Act, these settlers living west

of the Ottawa River were given the right to establish a government of their own, with an elective legislature patterned on the constitution of Great Britain. The King sent out a Lieutenant-Governor, a Chief Justice, an Attorney-General and other officials to organize the new government.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Graves Simcoe, who had commanded the Queen's Rangers against the American revolutionists and had returned to England on parole and, at the time, was living in retirement on his rural estate in Devonshire, was chosen by the King in 1791 as the first Lieutenant-Governor of the newly created Province of Upper Canada.

Simcoe set sail for Canada on September 26, 1791, and landed at Quebec. The next year he proceeded by batteaux to Kingston, arriving there July 1, 1792. He issued the writs for the election of the new government of Upper Canada the same month, after which he moved to Niagara, later to be renamed Newark, where the Provisional Capital of Upper Canada was established. The first meeting of the legislature for Upper Canada was held at Newark on September 17, 1792; it numbered 23 members in all, seven councillors and sixteen elected members.

The Founding of Toronto

Governor John Graves Simcoe favoured laying out the new capital of the Province of Upper Canada on the site of the present City of London, it being his opinion that the frontier of an enemy state was an unsuitable place for a capital. As a temporary arrangement, however, he decided to establish the seat of Government on the north shore of Lake Ontario where now stands the City of Toronto. This, because of its strategic location and easily defended natural harbour, he had selected as a site for an arsenal. Governor Simcoe had had his first glimpse of Toronto on May 2, 1793, when accompanied by his officers, he was rowed from Newark around the head of Lake Ontario in batteaux.

On July 20, 1793, Governor Simcoe sent a hundred men of the Queen's Rangers, a new corps with the old name, who crossed the Lake from Newark. This corps landed somewhere near the foot of Bathurst Street, and commenced the work of laying out the site for the new town. Governor Simcoe officially arrived in Toronto Bay on July 30, 1793, which is the date observed as **Founder's Day** by the citizens of Toronto, especially those of United Empire Loyalist descent.

— By C. W. Jefferys — Imperial Oil Collection.

Mrs. Simcoe sketching the first picture of Toronto Bay, 1793, while her husband, Lieutenant-Colonel John Graves Simcoe, first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, looks on.

The Town of York

Governor Simcoe, on August 26, 1793, changed the name of Toronto to York, in honour of the Duke of York, son of the then King George III, a salute being fired at noon the next day, in celebration of the change.

York, in 1793, consisted only of the military works; it was not until the next year, 1794, that the erection of buildings was commenced to house the various officials.

The Legislative Assembly continued to meet at Newark until 1796. In that year Governor Simcoe issued instruction for the erection of the Legislative Buildings at York. These were commenced in July, 1796. The first session of the second Legislature of Upper Canada was held in York beginning June 1, 1797, but in temporary quarters, the new buildings being unfinished.

Because of ill health, Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe was granted leave of absence and set out for England on July 9, 1796, never to return. In the same year he was promoted to the local rank of Lieutenant-General which was later confirmed in the Army. In 1806 he was appointed to succeed General Lake as Commander-in-Chief and Governor of India. While he was making preparations to go to India, the British Government, alarmed at the threat of Napoleon

to Portugal, decided to send Simcoe with an Army to Tagus to join the British Navy there. On the voyage out he was taken ill and had to return. He died at Exeter on October 26, 1806, and was buried at the family seat, Wolford Lodge, Devon, England.

War with the United States

During the War of 1812-14 the town of York was occupied by the United States Forces in 1813 at which time the Legislative Assembly Buildings and Archives were burned; and the Mace, emblem of sovereignty and authority for many centuries in the British Empire, was carried away. In reprisal for the burning and plundering of the Town of York, the British forces captured Washington, and burned all its public buildings. It is said that before setting fire to the President's Mansion, a regiment of Scottish soldiers devoured a fine dinner prepared for the President, then they burned as much of the house as possible, leaving only an outer shell. The President's Mansion was restored afterwards, and is now called the White House, for the reason that it had to be covered with many coats of white paint to conceal the marks of its severe burning. In 1934, during Toronto's Centennial Celebrations, the Mace was returned to the Ontario Government through the good offices of the late President of the United States,

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, as a gesture of international goodwill.

This historic Mace now alternates between the Royal Ontario Museum on Bloor Street West and Fort York, Fleet Street at Strachan Avenue, where it is on display during the open season. On occasions this Mace is used in the impressive ceremonies carried out at the official opening of the Provincial Legislature.

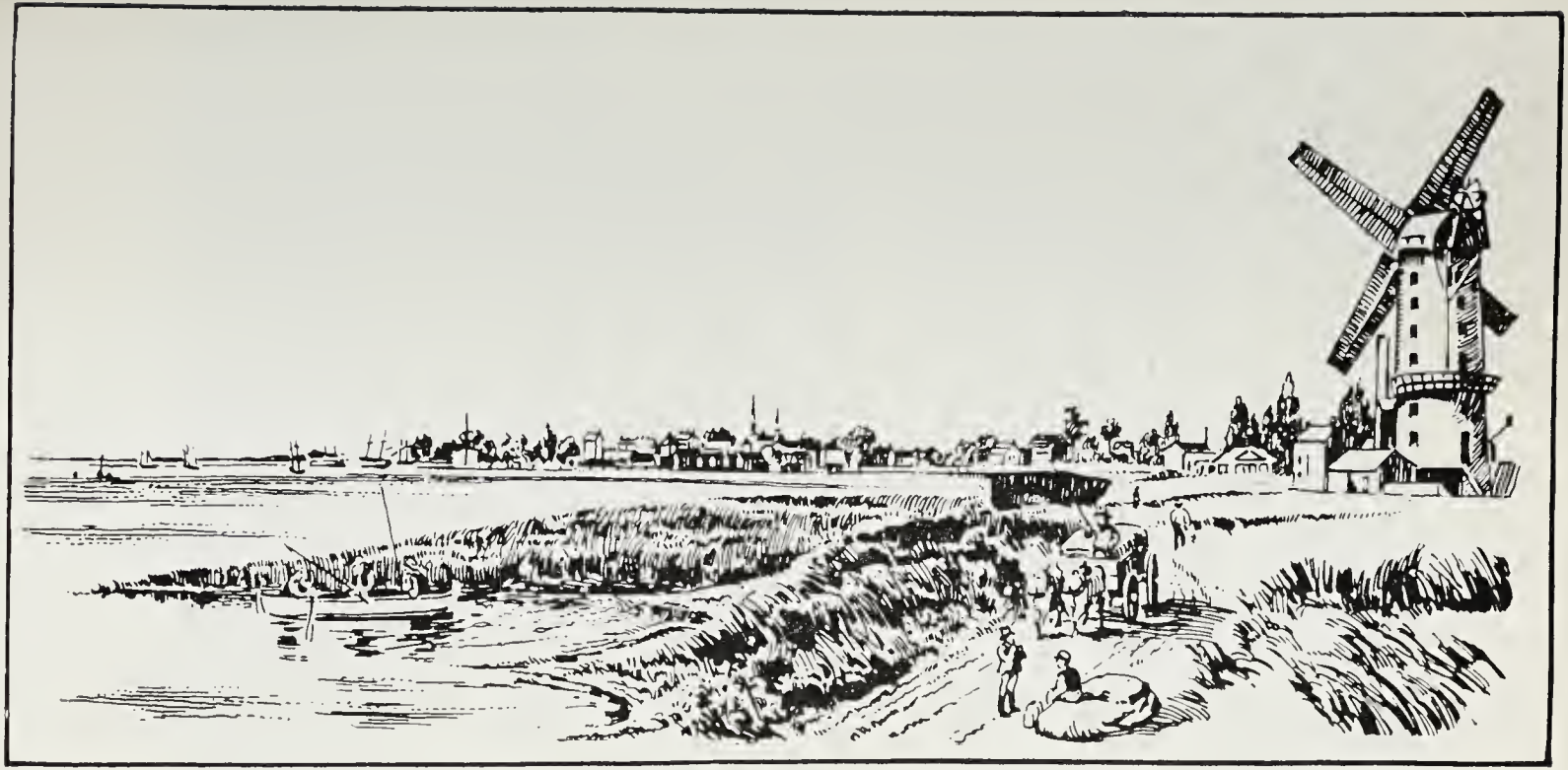
The City of Toronto, 1834

In 1834, the population having increased to over 9,000, the Government of the Province of Upper Canada passed an Act, dated March 6, 1834, to extend the limits of the Town of York and to incorporate the said Town into a City, under the name of the City of Toronto.

The preamble of the Bill declared:

Whereas, from the rapid increase of the population, commerce and wealth of the Town of York, a more efficient system of police and municipal government than now established, has become obviously necessary; and

Whereas, none appears so likely to attain effectually the objects desired, as the erecton thereof into a City, and the incorporation of the inhabitants, and vesting in them the power to elect a Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council-



— *Imperial Oil Collection,*

Toronto, 1834, from the East, showing the Gooderham Windmill.

men and other officers, for the management of the affairs of the said City and the levying of such moderate taxes, as may be necessary for improvements and other public purposes; and

Whereas, the name of York is common to so many towns and places that it is desirable for avoiding inconvenience and confusion, to designate the Capital of the Province by a name which will better distinguish it, and none appears more eligible than that by which the site of the present town was known before the name of York was assigned to it:

"Therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice, etc., etc."

The first municipal elections in the City of Toronto were held on Thursday, March 27, 1834. At this time all voting was by open vote.

It is of interest to note, in passing, that voting by ballot was introduced first in Toronto municipal elections on January 1, 1867. At Federal elections, however, the system of open voting continued until 1874. All male householders had the franchise, whether owners or tenants. The City was divided into five wards: St. Andrew, St. David, St. George, St. Lawrence, and St. Patrick, and, in each, two aldermen and two councilmen were elected. The mayor was chosen, by council, from among the aldermen.

Residence of William Lyon Mackenzie, first Mayor of Toronto, 1834.
Location—82 Bond Street.

Toronto's First Mayor

William Lyon Mackenzie, the grandfather on his mother's side of the former Prime Minister of Canada, William Lyon Mackenzie King, was chosen by his fellow members of Council, as the first Mayor of the City of Toronto, in the year 1834. Mackenzie moved to York in 1824 and was elected a member of Parliament in 1828. He was founder and editor of a newspaper, the Colonial Advocate, in which he denounced the government in no uncertain terms for mismanagement and corruption caused by nepotism in its appointments to office. It is interesting to note that following the rebellion of 1837, William Lyon Mackenzie fled into exile to New York State, where his youngest daughter was born, who afterwards became the mother of the former Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King.

The home of the first Mayor, located at 82 Bond Street, is maintained as a historic site.

TORONTO PORTRAITS

The Opening of Yonge Street, from a point about three miles north of the waterfront to Holland Landing, was one of the notable achievements of Governor Simcoe. The work of clearing, which was carried out by the soldiers of the York Garrison, was commenced on

December 28, 1795, and occupied most of the winter. It was named after Sir George Yonge, Secretary of State for War of Great Britain.

A public notice appeared in the Upper Canada Gazette of March 27, 1801, giving notice of the proposal to complete that part of Yonge Street between the Town of York and the three mile post. The work was completed in 1802, and paid for by public subscription. Yonge Street, south of Lot Street (Queen), was not opened as a public thoroughfare until 1820. York then comprised only twelve blocks immediately north of the Parliament Buildings, which were situated close to the waterfront at the foot of what is now Berkeley Street.

Governor Simcoe saw the urgent need for the opening of roads for the future economic development of the Province of Upper Canada, as well as from a military standpoint. Under his direction a party of the Queen's Rangers from the Garrison of Fort York also commenced the opening of a road from the head of Lake Ontario to the River Thames. It was named Dundas Street in hour of the Secretary to the Colonies, Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville.

The first extensive industry was established in Toronto in 1812 when Jesse Ketchum

started the business of tanning hides at what is now the southwest corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets. At that time, in the Town of York, there was a blacksmith, a wainwright, a candlemaker, a clock maker, a hat maker and a cobbler.

Toronto's first street lighting system was placed in service during the year 1842, the illuminant being gas; at that time Toronto was one of eleven cities on the North American Continent to have a street lighting system. Electric arc lights made their appearance in 1884. Today, there are approximately 40,000 street lights in the City of Toronto. Toronto is considered to be one of the most modern-lighted cities of its size on this continent.

The first local public transportation service was operated by a cabinet maker by the name of Williams who inaugurated in 1849 an omnibus service from St. Lawrence Market to Yorkville near Bloor Street, by way of King and Yonge Streets. In 1861 a franchise was given the Toronto Street Railway Company for the operation of rail transportation with horse-drawn street cars to operate at not more than thirty-minute intervals, and at a speed of six miles per hour. The first street railway in Canada was operated on Yonge Street on September 11, 1861.

In May, 1842, just eight years after incorporation as a City, Charles Dickens wrote this most illuminating description of Toronto: "The town itself is full of life and motion, bustle, business and improvement. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas; the houses are large and good; the shops excellent, many of them having a display of goods in their windows such as may be seen in thriving towns in England, and some which would do no discredit to the metropolis itself. There is a good stone prison here, and there are, besides, a handsome church, a court house, public offices, many commodious private residences and a Government observatory for noting and recording the magnetic variations."

The discovery of insulin, one of the most accurately planned scientific developments that the world has ever known, was made at the physiology laboratories of the University of Toronto in the year 1921, by the late Sir Frederick Banting, Dr. Charles H. Best and Dr. J. B. Collip, working under Professor J. J. R. McLeod. The Nobel Prize for the discovery of insulin was awarded to Doctors Banting and Best, who, in turn, divided the gratuities attached thereto with Doctors Collip and McLeod. The prolongation of life made possible by the discovery of Insulin has made Toronto a name

revered to all those who have suffered with Diabetes and the mecca for all scientists, the world over, interested in the study of such an important disease.

The Invention of Standard Time by Sanford Fleming, in 1879, was one of the notable achievements of a citizen of Toronto in the earlier days. After Mr. Fleming had read a paper on his invention before the Canadian Institute in February, 1879, the Marquis of Lorne, then Governor-General of Canada, sent out copies of the address to all Governments. The Czar of Russia called an International Time Convention which met in Rome in 1882. This meeting was adjourned and met at Washington, D.C., in 1883. At the Washington Conference, Standard Time was adopted by most countries of the world, the system going into effect on November 18, 1883. Toronto's clocks were advanced 17 minutes to bring them into line line with the 75th meridian.

Mr. Sanford Fleming was knighted by the late Queen Victoria, in recognition of the importance of his invention.

The first municipal offices and City Hall were located in the upper portion of the new Market building which had been erected by the Town of York in 1833 on lands on the south side of King Street, between Jarvis and Market

Streets. Here the first city council meeting of the newly created City of Toronto was held in the year 1834. This building was demolished in 1849.

The first City Hall was erected in the year 1844, on the south side of Front Street between Jarvis and Market Streets, and now forms part of the St. Lawrence Market. It was designed by an English architect, Henry Bowyer Lane, who also designed an addition to Osgoode Hall and three churches, Trinity, 1843; St. George, 1844; and Holy Trinity, 1847.

The site of the present City Hall, expropriated in 1884, is a large parcel of land bounded on the south by Queen Street, on the west by Bay Street, on the north by Albert Street, and on the east by James Street. The frontage on Queen Street is 331 feet. For 1960 the land is assessed at $1,886,790.00 and the building at $2,970,200.00 for a total assessment of $4,856,990.00. The building was intended, originally, for Court House purposes only, but it was decided, subsequently, to erect a combined City Hall and Court House.

The cornerstone of the present City Hall is located at the southwest corner of the tower foundation, and was laid by Mayor E. F. Clarke on November 21, 1891. The building

was opened for public business on September 18, 1899, with Mayor John Shaw presiding. The total cost (including site, clock, bells and furniture) did not exceed $2,500,000.00 although it has a floor space of 5.4 acres.

The tower of the City Hall rises to a height of approximately 300 feet from the sidewalk. In the tower is installed a massive clock of British manufacture with three bells which are used for striking the quarter hours, half hours and the hours. The smallest bell (quarter bell) weighs 1,904 pounds, the next largest (half bell) 3,339 pounds, and the largest (hour bell) 11,648 pounds. The bells were rung for the first time at midnight, December 31, 1900, ushering in the twentieth century. The diameter of the clock face is 20 feet. The architect of the City Hall was Edward James Lennox, whose name and profession are carved on blocks of stone, one initial on each block, underneath the eaves of the roof, on the south, east and west sides of the City Hall building.

The great stained glass window in the City Hall depicting "The Union of Commerce and Industry", symbolizes the upbuilding of Toronto. The Civic Queen stands hand in hand with the sponsor of Industry, behind whom are grouped representatives of the various trades, while on her right, representing Commerce, are figures

The Great Stained Glass Window and Memorial on the main staircase of the City Hall. The Memorial contains "The Golden Book of Remembrance", dedicated to the citizens of Toronto who gave their lives in the Second World War.

symbolic of the continents. Toronto's shipping and building interests are also depicted in the design. The distant building surmounted by a cupola is a faithful representation of the old City Hall front, while the portion of the structure with scaffolding surrounding it is the south-west corner of the new City Hall, from a careful drawing specially made for the window at the time the building was in the course of construction. The rising sun, emblematic of activity, spreads its rays across a wide expanse of sky and sea. In the top panels, the Arms of the City of Toronto are shown with the Motto: "Industry — Intelligence — Integrity", flanked by symbolic figures of "Peace" and "Honour".

The window, owing to its originality of design and special artistic excellence, has long since become well known, and is ever a source of pleasure to visitors, more particularly to persons familiar with the technical details of such work. The window measures 16 x 23 feet. It was designed by Mr. Robert McCausland of Toronto, and carried out in his studios under his personal supervision in 1899.

The Toronto Cenotaph, inscribed with majestic simplicity: "To Our Glorious Dead", stands on a wide stone approach in front of the City Hall, a symbol of Toronto's sacrifice. The Cenotaph, "dedicated by the citizens of Toronto

to the undying memory of those who fell in the Great War 1914-1918", was designed after the style of the great Cenotaph in London and cut, fittingly enough, in granite from the heart of Canada—the "Canadian Shield" of the geologists.

Each year on Remembrance Day at the sound of Big Ben striking the hour of eleven o'clock, the enwreathed shrine becomes the scene of an impressive ceremony. The clamour of the city is hushed for two minutes. Heads are bowed, and Toronto remembers with gratitude and sorrow those who fell in World Wars I and II.

More than five thousand Toronto men gave their lives in the First Great War of the 20th century. Of the many thousands more who fought in the second great conflict, World War II, over thirty-five hundred fell.

The Toronto Cenotaph was erected seven years after the Great War, its erection being noted by a tablet which bears this inscription: "This stone was laid on June 25th, 1925, by Field Marshal the Earl Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in the Great War. Thomas Foster, Mayor."

On its sides appear the names of nine of the many historic engagements in which the men of Toronto played a valiant part in World War I

—Ypres, Somme, Mount Sorrell, Vimy, Paaschendaele, Amiens, Arras, Cambrai, Zeebrugge.

The Golden Book of Remembrance is contained in a Memorial, erected by the Corporation of the City of Toronto, on the landing of the main stairway in the front corridor of the City Hall. The Memorial is dedicated "To the glorious memory of brave men and women of the City of Toronto who gave their lives for their Country in the War, 1939-1945." It was unveiled by Robert H. Saunders, C.B.E., K.C., Mayor of Toronto, on December 28, 1947. The Book contains the following inscription: "This Golden Book of Remembrance is dedicated to the glory of God and in loving memory of Toronto's sons and daughters, who gave their lives in the cause of Freedom, during the War, 1939-1945. Herein are inscribed their names." It contains some 3,500 names. The following inscription is on the two front pages of the Golden Book of Remembrance:

"They are not dead, for to live in hearts one leaves behind is not to die."

"They shall grow not old as we that are left grow old."

"Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn."

"At the going down of the sun and in the morning we will remember them."

HANDY FACTS ABOUT TORONTO
DECEMBER, 1959

Altitude—		
At Yonge and Wellington Streets, above the mean sea level at New York Harbour..	268	ft.
Mean Level of Lake Ontario 1861 to date.....	246.01	ft.
Mean Level of Lake Ontario— 1959.....	245.30	ft.
Area—		
Land—square miles.....	35.03	
Water—square miles.....	5.60	
Assessment—(see Taxation)		
Buildings—		
Total value of building and other structures for which permits were issued in 1959.....	$106,561,674.00	
Number of permits issued..	5,668	
Number of buildings and structures erected.....	5,872	
Canadian National Exhibition— Attendance—1959.....	2,906,500	
Value of buildings and plant (approx.).....	$50,000,000.00	

Handy Facts about Toronto—Continued

Dates 1960—August 24th to September 10th, inclusive (excluding Sundays)	
City Hall—	
Foundation stone laid	1891
Total cost	$2,500,000.00
Height of tower	300 ft.
Election Data—Municipal, December 1, 1958	
Number of electors	337,545
Number who voted	105,601 (31.3%)
Employees—	
Fire Department	1,210
Other Departments (permanent and temporary)	4,961
Total	6,171
Harbour—	
Total number of vessels entering and leaving port in 1959	4,680
Total tonnage, cargo entering and leaving port	4,740,940
Entrance and clearance of vessels engaged in direct overseas business	1,724

Handy Facts about Toronto—Continued

History of City—

French Fortified Post—1750.

First British Post—1793.

Incorporated as City—March 6th, 1834.

Homes (1959)—

Occupied by owners	90,109
Occupied by tenants	14,893
Vacant, unfinished and uninhabitable	1,538
	106,540

	No. Living Units	
Apartment Houses (1,085)	29,571	
Apartments over stores	12,269	
Duplexes, triplexes	14,796	
		56,636
Grand total, number of living units		163,176

Housing—

Regent Park (North) Housing Project—

Low Rental Housing..... 1,398 units

Handy Facts about Toronto—Continued

Emergency Housing (as at February 1, 1960)—	
Halliday Houses	19 units
Wartime Houses	60 units
Miscellaneous Housing	16 units
Total	95 units
City of Toronto Limited Dividend Housing Corporation Ltd.—	
Phin Park	34 units
McCormick Park	106 units
Total	140 units
Greenwood Park (under construction)	81 units
Parking and Stopping—	
Number of curb parking meters	4,705
Meter revenue 1959	$525,892.65
*Rush Hour Routes:	
A.M. No Parking	145.53 miles
A.M. No Stopping	132.65 miles
P.M. No Parking	148.401 miles
P.M. No Stopping	140.029 miles

*Miles of curb-mileage.

Handy Facts about Toronto—Continued

Number of Municipal Car-parks operated by Parking Authority	39
Number of revenue cars parked on these lots in 1959	4,863,204
Parks and Playgrounds—	
Equipped Playgrounds (including 40 wading pools)	143
Baseball Fields	51
Cricket Fields	6
Football Fields	29
Horsehoe Pitches (10 courts)	2
Tennis Courts	123
Bowling Greens	26
Skating Rinks (Natural)	63
Hockey Rinks (Natural)	21
Skating and Hockey Rinks—	
(Artificial outdoor)	11
(Artificial indoor)	2
Bathing Stations	4
Boating Stations	2
Fieldhouses	53
Running Tracks	2
Picnic Areas (accommodation for over 100 persons each)	62

Handy Facts about Toronto—Continued

Swimming Pools—Outdoor		5
Volleyball		2
Basketball		1
Shuffleboard Courts		2
Swimming Pools (5)—Outdoor:		
Attendance 1959		444,395
Taught to Swim, 1959		900
Swimming Pools—Indoor		1
Registration, 1959		3,025
Attendance, 1959		54,933
Taught to Swim, 1959		2,400
Acreage (Land and Water)		1,833.53
Park Areas (total number)		136
Summer Playgrounds		143
No. located on Park Areas	49	
No. located on School Areas	54	
Wading Pools in Parks	40	
Winter Playgrounds		69
No. located in School Buildings	63	
No. located in Park Centres	6	
Registered:		
(Children)—		
Winter-Summer	127,031	
Total Attendance	3,982,009	

Handy Facts about Toronto—Continued

Community Centres		20
No. located in School Buildings	19	
Registration	9,152	
Total Attendance	132,529	
Swimming Classes in School Buildings		24
Total Registration	6,097	
Total Attendance	43,341	
Trees on Street:		
No. Removed in 1959		836
No. Pruned in 1959		24,400
No. Planted in 1959—		
City Streets	2,869	
Parks	1,626	
Population		653,404

Postal Revenue, etc.—

Total from Greater Toronto area in 1959 exceeds	$40,000,000.00
Average No. of pieces of mail handled daily at Toronto exceeds	6,000,000 pieces
Peak Christmas Handling Day	13,000,000 items

Schools—

Board of Education Schools—

Special Classes in Public Schools, June, 1959

	Classes
Academic Vocational	33
Opportunity Classes	46
Classes in Health Centres	22
Junior Kindergarten	73
Manual Training Centres	32
Home Economics Centres	32
Commercial Classes, Grades IX & X	17
Classes for Deaf Children	13
Classes for Hard of Hearing	3
Sight Saving	4
Speech Correction	8
New Canadians	8
Orthopaedic	15
Visiting Teachers—Extramural	5
Institutions	7
Aphasic	2

School Statistics at December 31, 1959

No. of Teachers on Day School Staff:	
Public Schools	2,357
Collegiate Institutes	416

Technical Schools	343
Junior Vocational	58
High Schools of Commerce	154
No. of Teachers on Night School Staff:	
Public Schools	6
Collegiate Institutes	134
Technical Schools	569
Junior Vocational	.....
High Schools of Commerce	311
Average Daily Attendance for Year 1959:	
Public Schools	59,811
Collegiate Institutes	9,189
Technical Schools	4,822
Junior Vocational	809
Commercial Schools	3,243
Average Nightly Attendance for the Year 1959:	
Public Schools	87
Collegiate Institutes	584
Technical Schools	2,264
Junior Vocational	.....
High Schools of Commerce	2,712

Handy Facts about Toronto—Continued

No. of Schools—

Public Schools—

(including Hospitals and Institutions)..... 92

Collegiate Institutes..... 10

Technical Schools 4

Junior Vocational..... 3

High Schools of Commerce..... 4

Value of Buildings, Sites and Equipment—

Total.....$96,907,075.30

Street Lights—

No. of lights, public streets and parks..... 32,675

Sewers—

Total mileage—

(Combined sanitary and storm).... 709.39

Storm..... 87.68

Streets, etc., Mileage—

Street (miles).....487.216 (paved 481.157)

Lanes (miles).....157.669 (paved 73.237)

Sidewalks (miles)..938.112

98.496 miles of streets are Metro roads.

Taxation and Assessments—

Total Assessment—

Real Property..... $1,499,665,505

Business..... 295,634,004

Grand Total..... $1,795,299,509

Handy Facts about Toronto—Continued

Total assessed value of exempt properties..... $ 342,728,115 (not incl. above)

Total assessed value of dwellings exempt from general taxation under Partial Exemption By-law.....$ 55,761,606 (Incl. in total assessment above)

Tax Rates—

Total Tax Rate: Public School Supporters—

Residential.....58.10 mills

Commercial.....61.80 mills

Total Tax Rate: Separate School Supporters—

Residential.....58.10 mills

Commercial.....61.80 mills

Telephones—

No. in City Exchanges, December 31st, 1959..... 505,812

No. in local calling area..... 758,184

Daily local calls, 1959 (average). 6,275,514

Daily outgoing long distance calls (average business day)..... 98,902

Total outgoing overseas calls, 1959 37,432

No. of employees in Toronto..... 9,117

No. of vehicles in Toronto..... 1,073

Transportation

Public Transportation (Metropolitan System)—

Total passengers carried in 1959.....290,201,026

Handy Facts about Toronto—Continued

Total miles operated	47,211,243
Vehicles owned:	
Electric street cars	877
Trolley coaches	145
Motor buses and coaches	838
Subway cars	140
Miles of route:	
Street car tracks	211.9
Trolley coach	23.5
Motor bus	271.0
Subway track	13.4
No. of Employees	5,599
Traffic Control—	
No. of automatic signals	317
Arterial stop signs (estimated)	7,260
No. of street name signs	11,908
No. of flashing signals (overhead)	14
No. of interconnected traffic signals	200
Flashing Signals (pole mounted)	81
One-Way Streets (miles)	103.636
Yield Signs—81 locations	
Pedestrian Cross-overs	250
University of Toronto—	
Enrolment	15,000
Teaching staff (approx.)	2,300
Vital Statistics (Toronto Residents)—	
Deaths—all ages, 1959	7,358
Crude rate per 1,000 population	11.3

Handy Facts about Toronto—Continued

Average age of death—all ages....	66.0
Excluding 0-4 years.....	69.6
Infants 0—1 years.....	394
Rate per 1,000 births.....	24.3
Maternal.....	10
Rate per 1,000 births.....	0.6
Tuberculosis.....	26
Rate per 100,000 population....	4.0

Diphtheria.....	Cases— 1	Deaths—Nil
Typhoid fever.....	Cases— 8	Deaths—Nil
Scarlet fever.....	Cases—564	Deaths—Nil
Whooping cough.	Cases—919	Deaths—Nil
Poliomyelitis.....	Cases— 15	Deaths—Nil

Births—

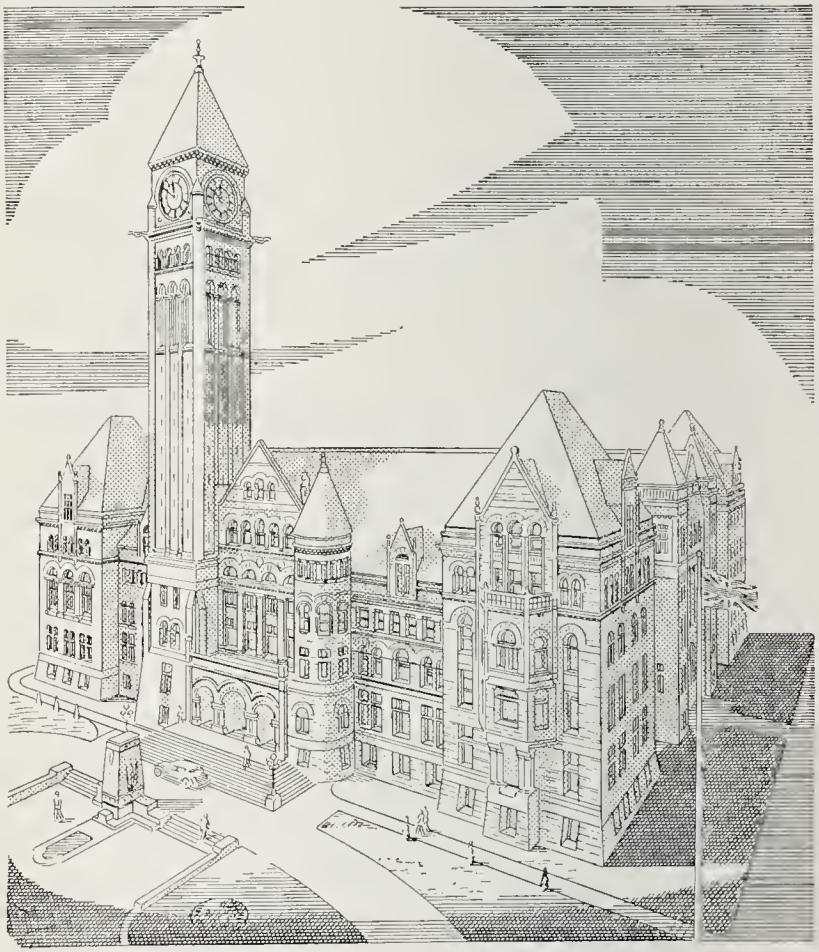
Residents.....	16,200
Rate per 1,000 population.....	24.8

Water—

Consumed in City (Imp. gal.).	41,613,022,000
Consumption per inhabitant of City daily (Imp. gal.)....	174
Meters, No. in service.....	9,233
Miles of mains—domestic ..	669,831
High Pressure Fire System.	17.43
Hydrants, No. (including high pressure fire systems).....	8,588

Weather Records (see pages 214-216.)

PRESENT CITY HALL



The building was opened for public business on September 18, 1899. The tower rises to a height of approximately 300 feet from the sidewalk.

APPENDIX

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY

City Council 294
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KEY

(*C*) *appointed by City Council.*

(*BC*) *appointed by City Council on nomination of Board of Control.*

(*B*) *appointed by Board of Control.*

(*BE*) *appointed by Board of Education.*

(*BT*) *appointed by City Council on nomination of Board of Trade.*

(*D*) *appointed by Dominion Government.*

(*DD*) *appointed by Dominion Government on nomination of Board of Trade.*

(*E*) *Representatives of Employees.*

(*H*) *appointed by Heads of Departments.*

(*O*) *appointed by Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.*

Date after Names—*End of Term.*

CITY COUNCIL 1960

NAME, First Address Business, Second Address Residence with telephone numbers.

Mayor

PHILLIPS, Nathan, Q.C.
Mayor's Office:
Room 207, City Hall — EM. 6-8411

Controllers

NEWMAN, Mrs. Jean D., B.A.
(Vice-Chairman, Board of Control, and President of Council)
Board of Control Office,
Room 208, City Hall — EM. 6-8411

ALLEN, Wm. R.
62 Richmond St. W. — EM. 6-9254
40 Ridge Drive — HU. 3-9482

SUMMERVILLE, Donald D.
Room 208, City Hall — EM. 6-8411
2094 Danforth Ave. — OX. 4-4400

DENNISON, William
Room 208, City Hall — EM. 6-8411
23 Pricefield Road — WA. 1-5253

Aldermen

Ward		
1	WATERS, Kenneth G.	
	445 Danforth Avenue	HO. 3-0980
	48 Jackman Avenue	HO. 3-9002
1	BEAVIS, Fred	
	12 Lewis Street	HO. 5-0735
	1041 Logan Avenue	HO. 5-7488
2	BIRCHARD, Mrs. May	
	100 Gloucester Street (Apt. 513)	WA. 1-6176
2	CAMPBELL, Mrs. Margaret, Q.C.	
	657 Yonge Street	WA. 5-5101
	64 Rowanwood Avenue	WA. 3-2759
3	ARCHER, William L.	
	Room 1906, 372 Bay Street	EM. 4-1375
	50 Lawton Boulevard	HU. 9-4096
3	TIDY, Charles	
	67 Heath Street West	EM. 8-6767 (Local 22059) WA. 1-5883
4	ORLIFFE, Herbert, Q.C.	
	Ste. 202, 133 Richmond St. W.	EM. 3-7721
	55 Ridelle Avenue	RU. 7-4036

City Council—Continued

Ward		
4	CHAMBERS, Francis, Q.C.	
	6 Adelaide Street East	EM. 4-1922
	4 Wychwood Park	LE. 3-0238
5	GIVENS, Philip G.	
	Ste. 605, 133 Richmond St. W.	EM. 8-2771
	76 Caribou Avenue	RU. 2-1809
5	MENZIES, Harold	
	869 Bloor Street West	LE. 6-4532
	867A Bloor Street West	LE. 4-1037
6	ROBINSON, Mrs. May	
	83 St. Clair Avenue West (Apt. 601)	WA. 1-3551
6	CLIFTON, W. Frank	
	Apt. 705, 79 Jameson Ave.	LE. 2-7776
7	TEMPLE, Mary	
	264 Kennedy Avenue	RO. 9-1977
7	DAVIDSON, Wm. C., Q.C.	
	6 Adelaide Street East	EM. 4-1459
	75 Oakmount Road	RO. 9-6505
8	CRANHAM, Albert G.	
	47 Linnsmore Crescent	HO. 6-7882
		HO. 6-0720

City Council—Continued

Ward

8 HODGINS, Alex
5 Firstbrook Road — OX. 4-9649

9 NASH, Frank L., Q.C.
97 Mildenhall Road — HU. 3-4575

9 OSTRANDER, Kenneth M.
2485 Yonge Street — HU. 5-0375
175 St. Leonards Avenue — HU. 3-7580

CITY COUNCIL—Meets every alternate Monday afternoon at 2.00 o'clock (except during summer vacation).

BOARD OF CONTROL—Meets every Wednesday morning at 9.30 o'clock. Deputations are heard at 10.00 o'clock on alternate Wednesdays (week preceding Council Meeting).

STANDING COMMITTEES OF CITY COUNCIL

His Worship the Mayor is ex-officio a member of all Committees and Local Board of Health

Committee on Public Works

Alderman Chambers, Chr.
Controller Summerville
Alderman Birchard
" Davidson
" Hodgins
Alderman Menzies
" Nash
" Robinson
" Tidy
" Waters

Meets Wednesday (week of Council Meeting) 2.15 p.m.

Committee on Buildings and Development

Alderman Orliffe, Chr.
Controller Dennison
Alderman Archer
" Beavis
" Campbell
Alderman Clifton
" Cranham
" Givens
" Ostrander
" Temple

Meets Wednesday (week of Council Meeting) 2.00 p.m.

Committee on Public Welfare, Fire and Legislation

Alderman Hodgins, Chr.
Controller Allen
Alderman Archer
" Birchard
" Chambers
Alderman Clifton
" Davidson
" Menzies
" Nash
" Waters

Meets Thursday (week of Council Meeting) 2.15 p.m.

Committee on Parks and Exhibitions

Alderman Tidy, Chr.
Controller Newman
Alderman Beavis
" Campbell
" Cranham
Alderman Givens
" Orliffe
" Ostrander
" Robinson
" Temple

Meets Thursday (week of Council Meeting)
2.15 p.m.

Local Board of Health

Ald. Menzies, Chr.
" Ostrander
" Tidy
His Worship the Mayor (ex officio)
Medical Officer of Health (ex officio)

Dr. C. C. Goldring, 68 Cheltenham Avenue, HU. 9-7038.
Dr. E. A. Linell, 253 Blythwood Road, HU. 9-3469

Meets Wednesday (week of Council Meeting)
11.00 a.m.

Secretaries of City Council, Board of Control, Standing Committees, Local Board of Health and Special Committees, at the Department of the City Clerk, Room 209, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY COUNCIL

Committee on Civic Awards of Merit

(Composed of Representatives of the Following Interests)

Education—F. C. A. Jeanneret
Music—**Sir Ernest MacMillan,** Chr.
Community—Mrs. J. S. D. Tory
Business—David M. Woods (BT)
Labour—William Jenoves
Sports—Ted Reeve
Press—Pat Ussher

Secretary—Gordon T. Batchelor, City Clerk's Office, Room 209

Committee of Adjustment Re Zoning By-law

Judge Robert Forsyth (1-61), Chr.

George A. Lister (1-63)
Professor H. H. Madill (1-62)
W. Frank Holden (1-61)
Paul McLaughlin (1-62)

Sec.-Treas.—Chas. E. Taylor, 465 Bay Street, 12th Floor.

Housing Authority of Toronto

(BC) **William C. Dies,** Chr. (5-62)

(BC) Con. Jean D. Newman (5-62)

(BC) Mrs. S. J. Allin Vice-Chr. (5-62)

(BC) Ald. K. G. Waters (5-62)

(BC) C. J. Woolsey (5-62)

Executive Director—F. E. Dearlove.

Executive Secretary—F. H. Cormack, 415 Gerrard Street East, EM. 3-7453.

Parking Authority of Toronto

Ralph C. Day, Chr. (6-61)

Alfred Ward (6-61)

John F. Ellis (6-61)

General Manager—Robert G. Bundy

Office—36 Adelaide Street West, EM. 8-7021.

City of Toronto Planning Board

(BC) **W. H. Clark,** Chr. (12-60)

Nathan Phillips, Q.C., Mayor, Vice-Chr.

(BC) Harry G. Kimber (12-61)

(BC) J. Sydney Midanik (12-62)

(BC) Stuart M. Philpott (12-62)

(BC) G. F. Plummer (12-60)

(BC) C. J. Woolsey (12-60)

(BC) Lewis W. Lawson Vice-Chr. (12-61)

(BC) Mrs. E. B. Dustan (12-62)

Controller Wm. Dennison (substitute for Mayor)

Commissioner of Planning and Secretary-Treasurer—M. B. M. Lawson, 4th Floor, 129 Adelaide Street West, EM. 6-8411, Local 437 or EM. 6-8569 (after 5.30 p.m.)

Toronto Civic Employees Pension Committee

(BC) **Ald. Hodgins** Chr.
(E) J. F. MacDonald
City Treasurer
City Solicitor
(E) J. J. Andrews

Toronto Civic Historical Committee

Leslie H. Saunders, Chr.
H. R. Alley
T. Wilbur Best
J. C. Boylen
(BC) Con. Wm. Dennison
H. C. Campbell
Hamilton Cassels, Jr.
John M. Gray
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F. C. Hamilton
Lorne Pierce
B. Napier Simpson, Jr.
C. H. J. Snider
William L. Somerville
Philip Torno
E. L. Weaver
Chairman, Committee on Parks and Exhibition

Secretary-Treasurer—J. A. McGinnis.

Office—Old Fort York, EM. 6-6127.
Marine Museum, LE. 13301.

Toronto Fire Department Superannuation and Benefit Fund

(BC) **Con. Donald D. Summerville,** Chr.
City Treasurer
City Solicitor
(E) James W. Thomson
(E) T. Kendall
(E) Bernard Bonser
Leonard Leigh
Chief of Fire Department

BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, ETC.

Board of Education

Ward

1 Oscar T. Sigsworth, 58 Frizzell Ave.
William R. Stainsby, 835 Queen St. E.

2 Robin S. Harris, 305 Inglewood Dr.
Mrs. Evaleen Barker, 357 Blythwood Rd.

3 Edward M. Davidson, V-Chr., 85 Duggan Ave.
Mrs. J. Isabel Ross, 500 Avenue Rd., Apt. 401.

4 J. Sydney Midanik, 336 Walmer Rd.
Keele S. Gregory, 3 Dacotah Ave.

5 Lloyd White, 394 Dovercourt Rd.
Henry L. McKinstry, 1030 Davenport Rd.

6 Mrs. Irene McBrien, 1447 King St. W.
W. C. Dymond, 32 Maynard Ave., Apt. 805

7 Rev. J. V. Mills, 21 Harcroft Rd.
Mrs. Hazel C. MacDonald, 51 Oakmount Rd.

8 **Thos. A. Wardle,** Chr., 67 Rivercourt Blvd.
Miss Myrtle A. Down, 20 Bellefair Ave.

9 Miss Margaret E. Perney, 89 Brookdale Ave.
Roy C. Sharp, Suite 905, 50 King St. W.

Representatives of Separate School Supporters

Thomas E. McDonnell Lawrence Hynes

Z. S. Phimister, *Director of Education.*

D. Hillis Osborne, Q.C., *Solicitor.*

Administration Building—155 College Street, EM. 2-4941.

Board of Trade

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G. E. Phipps
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R. D. Poupore, Q.C.

H. A. Sword
John H. Taylor
O. W. Titus
Donald K. Tow

General Manager—
J. W. Wakelin
Asst. Gen. Mgr. and Sec.—
G. H. Stanford

Offices—Board of Trade Building, 11 Adelaide St. W., EM. 6-6811.

Bureau of Municipal Research

A. H. Lemmon,
President

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Hon. Treasurer

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Vice-President

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Director and Secretary—Eric Hardy
Office—32 Isabella Street, WA. 4-9717

Canadian Manufacturers' Association

W. H. Evans—*President*

T. T. McLagan,
1st Vice-President

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J. C. Whitelaw, Q.C.

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Offices—67 Yonge Street, EM. 3-7261

Ontario Division—D. M. Chisholm, *Chairman;*
G. C. Bernard, *Manager.*

Toronto Branch—Ray A. Engholm, *Chairman,*
G. C. Bernard, *Manager*

Canadian National Exhibition

Harry I. Price, *President*

W. P. Freyseng, *1st Vice-President*
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W. H. Evans
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Jack Fraser
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Geo. C. Hendrie
H. I. Price
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General Manager—H. E. McCallum.
Secretary—R. J. Dixon.
General Offices—Exhibition Park, EM. 6-7551.

Good Neighbours' Club

Board of Management

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Ralph W. E. Dilworth
Rev. Noble Hatton
(C) Ald. Ostrander
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Executive Secretary—A. J. Elliott,
298 Sherbourne Street, WA. 3-9453.

Redevelopment Advisory Council

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Chairman
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Alan Y. Eaton
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Brig. W. P. Gilbride
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Secretary—Office of Commissioner of Planning,
129 Adelaide St. W., 4th Floor, EM. 6-8411.

Royal Agricultural Winter Fair

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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F. C. Wallace
Trumbull Warren
W. P. Watson
D. B. Weldon
Harry Willis, Q.C.

General Manager—C. S. McKee.

Secretary—James R. Johnston.

Offices—Royal Coliseum, Exhibition Park, EM. 6-7551.

Ravina Gardens Arena and Lands Board of Management

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Roy J. Brown
R. W. Chisholm
Ald. Wm. C. Davidson
A. Gilbert
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Secretary—Albert Gilbert, 2229A Dundas Street W.

Runnymede Hospital

Board of Directors

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Ald. Mary Temple
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Miss Bianca M. Beyer, Reg. N., *Superintendent*, 274 St. John's Road, RO. 2-1167

Ted Reeve Arena Board of Management

(C) Ald. Cranham (12-60)
(C) D. G. MacGregor (12-60)
(C) E. M. Robertson (12-60)
(C) W. Earl Upper (12-60)

Con. Summerville and Messrs. Ross Lipsett and Wallace Scott appointed to act in an advisory capacity only.

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Frederick G. Gardiner, *Honorary Pres.* — Nathan Phillips, *Hon. Vice Pres.*

Oliver B. Mabee
President

Alex Maurice, *Vice-Pres.* — A. G. Cardy, *Vice-Pres.*

General Manager—William M. Murdoch.

Secretary-Treasurer—Frank Scammell.

Office—37 King Street East, Room 28, EM. 2-4791.

The Toronto Harbour Commissioners

(BC) **Geo. A. Wilson** (*Chairman*) (6-60)

(D) Harry G. Kimber — (BC) William A. Bennett (6-60)

(DD) J. Stewart — (BC) Wm. Jenoves (6-60)

General Manager—E. B. Griffith, Q.C.

Secretary—W. M. H. Colvin.

Harbour Master—H. J. Snelgrove.

Comptroller—D. Weir.

Director of Development—Capt. E. C. Hopkins.

Offices—60 Harbour Street, EM. 4-1451.

Toronto Humane Society

W. G. Fraser Grant, Q.C., *President.*

City Council Representative—Ald. Ostrander.

General Manager—George Hulme,

Director of Public Relations—Col. E. George Reade, 11 Wellesley Street West, WA. 2-1191.

Toronto Hydro-Electric System

(BC) **Bertram Merson,** *Chairman* (10-60)
(O) John McMechan, *Vice-Chairman*
Nathan Phillips, *Mayor.*
General Manager and Chief Engineer—H. Hyde.
Assistant General Manager—M. White.
Secretary—J. C. Ramsay.
Offices—14 Carlton Street, EM. 3-2261.

Metropolitan Toronto Industrial Commission

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R. C. Berkinshaw—*Honorary President*
N. P. Petersen—*Honorary Vice-President*

G. H. Sheppard, *President*

Vice-President

D. M. Allan G. Allan Burton O. L. Jones

Directors

Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C.
Chairman, Metropolitan Toronto Council

Wm. A. Bennett
H. E. McCallum
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J. A. Northey
W. H. Palm
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C. A. Walton

Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager—
W. A. Willson.
Offices—Canada Permanent Building, 320 Bay Street, EM. 8-1616.

University Settlement Recreation Centre

Board of Management

Prof. G. deB. Robinson, *Chairman*

(C) Ald. Chambers
Mrs. D. T. Fraser
Prof. John Morgan
(C) Ald. Orliffe
W. W. Small
Prof. George Tatham

Executive Director—Harry Morrow, 23 Grange Road, EM. 4-9133.

Toronto Public Library Board

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(C) Controller Wm. Dennison
John M. Bennett
John E. Corcoran, Q.C.
(C) Mrs. John W. Falkner (12-62)
(C) Dr. Edmund T. Guest (12-61)
W. Harold Male, Q.C.
Mrs. Peter Sandiford
(C) Hon. Mr. Justice Dalton C. Wells (12-60)

Chief Librarian—Henry C. Campbell

Secretary-Treasurer—Newman F. Mallon.

Offices—Central Library Building, corner College and St. George Streets, WA. 2-1151.

Metropolitan Toronto Traffic Conference

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E. N. Nourse
L. Purves
T. J. Shoniker
H. W. Tate
J. E. Tutty
J. R. Walker
N. D. Wilson

Secretary—c/o Toronto Board of Trade, The Board of Trade Building, 11 Adelaide Street West, EM. 6-6811.

REPRESENTATIVES OF CITY COUNCIL ON HOSPITAL AND OTHER BOARDS, 1960

Art Gallery—Aldermen Archer, Cranham, Davidson, Menzies and Orliffe.

Canadian Red Cross Society, Toronto Branch—Aldermen Robinson and Tidy.

Health League of Canada, Council of—Controllers Dennison and Summerville.

Lake Ontario Anti-Pollution Association—Alderman Davidson and the Medical Officer of Health.

Laughlen Lodge—Aldermen Campbell, Robinson and Tidy.

New Mount Sinai Hospital—Aldermen Givens and Orliffe.

North Toronto Community Corporation—Controller Dennison and Aldermen Nash and Ostrander.

Our Lady of Mercy Hospital for Incurables—Alderman Beavis.

Runnymede Hospital—Controller Summerville and Alderman Temple.

St. Joseph's Hospital—Alderman Clifton.

St. Michael's Hospital—Controller Allen and Alderman Beavis.

Representatives of City Council on Hospital and Other Boards—Continued

Toronto East General Hospital—Aldermen Hodgins and Waters.

Toronto General Hospital—Aldermen Archer, Campbell, Nash, Orliffe and Robinson.

Toronto Western Hospital—Aldermen Menzies and Chambers.

Woodgreen Community Centre—Board of Directors—Controller Allen and Aldermen Beavis and Waters.

Women's College Hospital—Alderman Birchard.

CIVIC DEPARTMENTS

Mayor's Department

Room 207, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

Nathan Phillips, Q.C., *Mayor.*

Executive Assistant—F. C. Hamilton, 24 Heddington Ave, HU. 9-8116.

Abattoir

Foot of Tecumseth Street, EM. 8-6169.

Audit

Room 303, City Hall, EM. 6-8411, Local 425

R. A. Stephenson, *City Auditor*, 122 Mavety Street, RO. 9-7927.

J. F. H. Connor, *Deputy City Auditor*, 57 Tower Drive, Scarborough, PL. 5-2933.

Buildings and Development

11th Floor, City Hall Annex,
465 Bay Street, EM. 6-8411, Local 571

F. E. Wellwood, *Commissioner*, 196 Coldstream Ave., HU. 8-0439.

Ronald H. Milne, *Director of Building Regulations*, 29 Ashgrove Place, Don Mills, HI. 4-1764.

City Clerk's

Room 209, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

C. E. Norris, *City Clerk*, 67 Delisle Ave., WA. 5-0937.

Morey J. Gordon, *Deputy City Clerk*, 99 Cuffley Crescent North, Downsview, ME. 3-1736.

Secretary to Board of Control

Gordon T. Batchelor, 440 Glengarry Avenue, RU. 1-1303.

Director of Elections and Court of Revision

Richard S. Scott, 26 Kildonan Drive, OX. 1-1912

Finance

Room 104, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

W. M. Campbell, *Commissioner of Finance and City Treasurer*, 39 Panmure Crescent, AM. 7-6940.

DIVISIONS	*DIRECTORS*
Accounting *Room 104, City Hall*	Vacant
Budget and Organization *Room 333, City Hall*	C. E. Brannon 317 Horsham Ave., Willowdale, BA. 5-7625
Treasury *Room 104, City Hall*	W. A. Wilford, 31 Grangemill Cres. Don Mills, HI. 4-3575

Fire

Headquarters: 152 Adelaide Street West, EM. 3-3579.

Enquiry - - - EM. 3-2138

Alarms of fire - - EM. 1-1111

Leonard Leigh, *Chief, Fire Department*, 11 Douglas Avenue, HU. 3-8580.

F. Coakwell, *Deputy Chief*, 39 Douglas Avenue, HU. 9-7552.

Health

City Hall Annex, 465 Bay Street, EM. 6-6481.

City Ambulance—EM. 3-5678-9.

Dr. A. R. J. Boyd, *Medical Officer of Health*, 84 Colin Avenue, HU. 9-1378.

Dr. G. W. O. Moss, *Deputy Medical Officer of Health*, 67 Rose Park Drive, HU. 5-0165.

Legal

Room 309, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

J. Palmer Kent, Q.C., *City Solicitor*, 279 Glengrove Avenue West, HU. 9-2240.

R. C. Baird, Q.C., *Deputy City Solicitor*, 470 St. Clements Avenue, HU. 3-5443.

Parks and Recreation

9th Floor, City Hall Annex, EM. 6-8411.

Geo. T. Bell, *Commissioner*, 111 Prennan Avenue, BE. 1-6471.

M. F. Matthews, *Co-ordinator of Services*, 167 Hanna Road, HU. 8-3104.

C. Coates, *Director of Parks*, 124 West Rose Avenue, BE. 3-9740.

W. G. Colhoun, *Director of Recreation*, 30 Warlaw Crescent, Thistletown P.O., CH. 4-0036.

Personnel

Room 320, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

Albert C. King, *Commissioner*, 88 Ferris Road.

Robert G. Humphrey, *Director of Personnel Services*, 16 Martorino Drive, AM. 1-6638.

Donald R. Johnston, *Director of Labour Relations*, 1 Rock Elm Road, PL. 5-0980.

Property

7th Floor, City Hall Annex, 465 Bay St., EM. 6-8411.

Harry H. Rogers, *Commissioner*, 470 Castlefield Avenue, HU. 5-1367.

William J. Irons, *Administrative Assistant*, 407 Gerrard Street East, EM. 8-7370.

John G. Sutherland, *Director of Architecture*, 51 Alhart Drive, Thistletown P.O., CH. 1-5953.

Harold A. Wooding, *Director of Services*, 371 Davisville Avenue, HU. 3-7506.

James A. Snider, *Director of Maintenance*, 25 Pine Avenue, OX. 4-9583.

Purchasing and Stores Division

Room 18, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

Douglas G. Judd, *Director*, 15 Rathgar Avenue, BE. 1-8969.

Real Estate Division

Room 202, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

David Alexander, *Director*, 324 Cranbrooke Avenue, RU. 3-2617.

Welfare

City Hall Annex, 465 Bay Street, EM. 8-1081.

Miss Robena J. Morris, *Commissioner*, 2745 Yonge Street, HU. 9-4514.

William A. Turnbull, *Director of Welfare Services*, 56 Heather Road, Agincourt, AX. 3-7005.

Walter L. Warriner, *Administrative Assistant*, 14 Broadleaf Road, Don Mills, HI. 4-1514.

Works

10th Floor, City Hall Annex, EM. 2-5711.

H. D. Bradley, *Commissioner*, 240 Oriole Parkway, HU. 5-7201.

DIVISIONS	*DIRECTORS*
Planning and Control *10th Floor, City Hall Annex, EM. 2-5711*	A. D. Ford, 78 Heathcote Ave., HI. 7-7420
Engineering *505 Richmond St. W.* *EM. 2-5711*	D. F. McCarthy, 4 Avalon Blvd., OX. 1-3678

Civic Departments—Continued

DIVISIONS	*DIRECTORS*
Surveying *511 Richmond St. W.* *EM. 2-5711*	W. J. G. Wadsworth, 4 Plumstead Court, Islington, BE. 1-1549
Operations *505 Richmond St. W.* *EM. 2-5711*	J. D. Near, 11 Agar Crescent, BE. 1-6187
Streets *90 Albert Street* *EM. 2-5711*	G. E. Taylor, 21 Coldstream Ave., HU. 8-2507
Equipment *786 Dundas St. East* *EM. 2-5711*	L. G. Osborne, 140 Bowood Avenue, HU. 5-4203
Traffic *129 Adelaide St. W.* *EM. 2-5711*	H. R. Burton, 56 Langmuir Cres., RO. 7-6413

COURT AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS

Assize Court Office

Assistant Registrar—Room 219, City Hall.
C. C. Bradley, 277 Monarch Park Avenue,
HO. 5-3045.

Chief Coroner

Coroner's Building, 86 Lombard Street,
EM. 3-5670.

Dr. Smirle Lawson, 189 St. George Street,
WA. 2-1200.

Secretary—Edward Armour, 116 Park Home Ave.,
Willowdale, BA. 5-2991.

County Court Judges

Senior Judge

Robert Forsyth, Room 107, City Hall,
EM. 6-8411.
377 Glengrove Avenue West, HU. 8-0626.

Junior Judges

Ian McL. Macdonell,
15 Ormsby Crescent,
RU. 2-5544.

Samuel Factor,
493 Spadina Road,
HU. 3-2222.

Alfred H. Young,
2837 Yonge Street,
HU. 1-2315.

H. J. M. Donley,
299 Forest Hill Rd.,
RU. 3-5736.

Court and Judicial Officers—Continued

Frank G. J. McDonagh,
69 Cheritan Avenue,
HU. 3-1967.

Frank Denton,
16 Killarney Road,
HU. 9-5621.

J. Ambrose Shea,
46 Castle Knock Rd.,
HU. 5-2972.

Farquhar J. Macrae,
211 Forest Hill Rd.,
HU. 1-2540.

Harold W. Timmins,
323 Cortleigh Blvd.,
RU. 2-0751.

E. L. Weaver,
43 Chestnut Pk. Rd.,
WA. 2-9319.

Judges' Secretary—Archibald Perkins, 174 Balsam Avenue, OX. 1-8153.

Office—EM. 6-8411, Local 260.

County Court Clerk

Room 109, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.
J. H. Kennedy, 116 Van Dusen, BE. 1-9801.

Clerk of the Peace

Room 13, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.
Morgan L. Piper, 39 Churchill Avenue,
Willowdale, BA. 1-1874.

Crown Attorney

Room 176, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.
William O. Gibson, Q.C., 176 King Street, Oakville,
Telephone, VI. 5-2403.

Assistant Crown Attorneys

Henry H. Bull, Q.C., 976 Avenue Road, HU. 8-4068.

Arthur O. Klein, Q.C., 103 Gordon Rd., Willowdale, BA. 5-6433.

J. Bowman Galbraith, Q.C., 2199 Harcourt Cres., Port Credit, AT. 9-1385.

William H. Langdon, Q.C., 27 Glenborough Park Cres., Willowdale, BA. 1-2558.

Stanton B. Hogg, 7 Moccasin Trail, Don Mills P.O., HI. 4-4854.

L. K. Graburn, 52 Gwendolyn Crescent, Willowdale, BA. 5-5952.

N. McRae, 565 Avenue Road, WA. 2-2646.

P. J. Rickaby, 565 Avenue Road, WA. 2-2646.

R. A. Cormack, 113 Farnham Avenue, WA. 5-7618.

Juvenile and Family Court of Metropolitan Toronto

311 Jarvis Street, WA. 4-0631;
WA. 4-1273 (nights).

Senior Judge
V. Lorne Stewart

Miss V. Fantham, *Secretary to Senior Judge.*

Court and Judicial Officers—Continued

Judge—D. Webster

Deputy Judges

John G. Grudeff N. K. Bennett H. Shaw

Executive Officer—P. Ambrose

Clerk of the Court—J. H. Rose, J.P.

Director of Clinic—Dr. J. Verhulst

Supt. of Observation Home—W. Rutledge

Supervisor Prob. (Juvenile)—B. Lane

Supervisor Prob. (Domestic)—W. O. Stuart, J.P.

First Division Court

90 Albert Street

Clerk—Mrs. E. Flett

Deputies—Mrs. Marguerite Smith
Miss June Cardwell

Magistrates' Courts and Offices

Ground and First Floors, City Hall,
East Corridor, EM. 6-8411.

Senior Magistrate

Thos. S. Elmore, Q.C., 8 Anglesey Boulevard, BE. 1-5309.

Court and Judicial Officers—Continued

Magistrates

F. W. Bartrem, Q.C., 54 DeVere Gardens, HU. 5-6708.

S. Tupper Bigelow, Q.C., 1 Mallory Gardens, WA. 4-5504.

N. A. Gianelli, 208 Balmoral Avenue, WA. 3-5156.

D. F. Graham, 42 Tremont Cres., Don Mills P.O., HI. 4-1318.

John L. Prentice, Q.C., 113 Haddington Avenue, RU. 2-1855.

W. F. B. Rogers, 40 Grangemill Cres., Don Mills P.O., HI. 4-0633.

Charles A. Thoburn, Q.C., 119 Welland Avenue, HU. 9-4812.

T. H. Wolfe, 12 Lawrence Ave. East, HU. 8-8741.

Solicitor-Prosecutor

M. M. Kelso, Q.C., 110 St. Leonards Avenue, HU. 9-4574.

Administrator of Magistrates' Court Office

R. W. Ruggles, Room 12, City Hall, EM. 6-8411; Local 563.

Assistant Registrar, Civil Jury and Non-Jury Sittings

Room 217, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

W. F. Shaughnessy, 8 The Maples, Bain Avenue, HO. 1-1335.

Sheriff, County of York

Rooms 113 and 114, City Hall,
EM. 6-8411, Local 295.

J. D. Conover, Sheriff, County of York, EM. 6-8411.

Deputy Sheriffs

John F. Gillis, 450 Winona Drive, RU. 7-1913.
C. L. Stark, 40 Elengowan Road, HU. 8-3682.
R. Y. Cory, 2A Wilberton Road, HU. 3-5632.

Special Examiners

357 Bay Street, EM. 3-9605 and EM. 3-9938.

Patricia Foy Singer
Mary L. McEvoy

Surrogate Court

Judge

Ian McLean Macdonell

Registrar—Room 111, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

A. Herbert Ingram, 12 Leona Drive, Willowdale, BA. 1-4113.

Deputy

Morgan L. Piper, 39 Churchill Avenue, Willowdale, BA. 1-1874.

City Registry Office

Corner Albert and Chestnut Streets, EM. 6-8411.

Registrar

Ian T. Strachan, Q.C., 148 Stibbard Avenue, HU. 5-2233.

Court and Judicial Officers—Continued

Deputies

Austin Johnson, 31 Tichester Road, LE. 4-3915.

Ernest Lynn, 36 Seven Oaks Avenue, BE. 2-0353.

William Edwards, 228 Deloraine Ave., HU. 9-4631.

Master of Titles for Ontario

W. Marsh Magwood, Q.C., EM. 6-8411, Local 564; 45 Baby Point Crescent, RO. 2-6789.

1960

THE MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO

Metropolitan Council

Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C., *Chairman*

Toronto Representatives

(E&W) Mayor Nathan Phillips, Q.C.
(E&H) Controller Mrs. Jean D. Newman, B.A.
(E&R) Controller William R. Allen
(W) Alderman William L. Archer
(H) Alderman Mrs. May Birchard
(R) Alderman Albert G. Cranham
(P) Alderman Philip G. Givens
(W) Alderman Frank L. Nash, Q.C.
(P) Alderman Herbert Orliffe, Q.C.
(H) Alderman Mrs. May Robinson
(P) Alderman Mrs. Mary Temple
(R) Alderman Kenneth G. Waters

Suburban Representatives

(W) Reeve Jack R. Allen, East York
(E&R) Reeve A. M. Campbell, Scarborough
(E&H) Reeve Mrs. Marie Curtis, Long Branch
(R) Mayor W. A. Edwards, Mimico
(W) Reeve Norman C. Goodhead, North York
(H) Reeve Mrs. Dorothy Hague, Swansea
(P) Mayor Charles H. Hiscott, Leaside

Municipality of Metro Toronto—Cont.

(R) Mayor Jack L. Holley, Weston
(P) Mayor Donald R. Russell, New Toronto
(H) Reeve Laurie T. Simonsky, Forest Hill
(W) Reeve Chris. A. Tonks, York
(E&P) Reeve H. O. Waffle, Etobicoke

Key	*Committee*	*Chairman*
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(W)	Works	William L. Archer
(R)	Roads and Traffic	Albert G. Cranham
(H)	Welfare and Housing	Mrs. Dorothy Hague
(P)	Parks and Recreation	Charles H. Hiscott

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Magistrate C. A. Thoburn, Q.C., *Vice-Chairman*
Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C.

Office—171 Eglinton Avenue East, HU. 1-5256.

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Judge Ian M. Macdonell, *Vice-Chairman*
Magistrate Thomas S. Elmore, Q.C.
Mayor Nathan Phillips, Q.C.
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Office—67 Adelaide Street East, EM. 2-1711.

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Geo. C. Power

Executive Secretary—W. J. McCordic

Office—10 Eglinton Avenue East, HU. 5-6585.

Municipality of Metro Toronto—Cont.

Metropolitan Separate School Board

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2 G. Godin	11 Very Rev. Percy Johnson
3 Right Rev. B. Kyte	12 Rev. Thos. McCabe
4 Leo H. McLaughlin	13 Dr. J. J. Andrachuck
5 J. E. Masterson	14 Geo. B. Heenan
6 Rev. W. L. Gavard	15 Edward J. Brisbois
7 Jas. G. Culnan	16 Alan J. Denning
8 Gerald Kavanagh	
9 Rev. Edward T. Madigan	

Business Administrator and Secretary-Treasurer—John Middleweek.

Office—477 Jarvis Street, WA. 3-2403, 4, 5.

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Gordon Shephard

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Mayor Phillips)

C. J. Woolsey

Commissioner of Planning and Secretary-Treasurer—M. V. Jones.

Offices—790 Bay Street, Room 513, EM. 6-6263.

Toronto Transit Commission

(Appointed by Metropolitan Council)

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Allan A. Lamport
Vice-Chairman

Ford G. Brand
Commissioner

Wm. G. Russell,
Commissioner

Chas. A. Walton,
Commissioner

General Manager of Operations—J. G. Inglis.

General Manager (Subway Construction)—W. E. P. Duncan.

General Secretary—H. E. Pettett.

Offices—1900 Yonge Street, HU. 1-4252.

Metropolitan Officials

Assessment Commissioner—A. J. B. Gray, 387 Bloor Street East, EM. 6-8411, Local 341.

Auditor—Gordon Cuthbertson, 160 Bloor Street East, WA. 5-6361.

Chief of Police—James P. Mackey, 149 College Street, EM. 2-1711.

Civil Defence—Acting Co-ordinator—H. H. Atkinson, 278 Davenport Road, WA. 4-9761.

Clerk—W. W. Gardhouse, 67 Adelaide Street East, EM. 8-3851.

Commissioner and Co-ordinating Officer of Courts of Revision—J. A. R. Mason, Q.C., EM. 6-8411, Local 529, 387 Bloor Street East.

Commissioner of Finance—G. A. Lascelles, 160 Bloor Street East, WA. 5-6361.

Commissioner of Property—F. D. Cavill, 171 Eglinton Avenue East, HU. 1-7247.

Commissioner of Roads—George O. Grant, 75 Eglinton Avenue East, HU. 1-6171.

Commissioner of Welfare and Housing—R. J. Smith, 380 Christie Street, LE. 1-5771.

Commissioner of Works—Ross L. Clark, 55 Eglinton Avenue East, HU. 1-3411.

Governor of Jail—D. Dougall, 550 Gerrard Street East, HO. 5-2497 or HO. 5-2498.

Parks Commissioner—T. W. Thompson, 681 Bayview Avenue, HU. 5-9491.

Personnel Officer—G. W. Noble, 387 Bloor Street East, WA. 4-7411.

Solicitor—C. Frank Moore, Q.C., 160 Bloor Street East, WA. 5-6361.

Traffic Engineer—S. Cass, 171 Eglinton Avenue East, HU. 1-5695.

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